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Hearing on Newsprint to be Held August 3

Recommendations Provide for the Appointment of a Newsprint Planning and Adjustment Board of Nine Members Which Will Be Empowered to Make Investigations Looking to the Establishment "of a Permanent and Stable Cooperation Between the Industry, Consumers of its Product and Labor"

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934—Notice of a continued public hearing on recommendations submitted by the Code Authority of the newsprint industry regarding stabilization of the industry and the elimination of unfair practices and destructive competitive practices has been given by the National Recovery Administration.

The hearing will be conducted by Deputy Administrator D. H. Tulley, beginning at 10:00 A. M., Friday, August 3, in the Garden Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Among the revised recommendations to be considered at that time is one which provides for the establishing of a Newsprint Planning and Adjustment Board of nine members, to be appointed by the Administrator, as follows:

(a) Three members from the newsprint industry to be nominated by the Industrial Advisory Board of the NRA.

(b) Three members who are/or represent publishers of daily newspapers, to be nominated by the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA.

(c) One member who shall represent labor in the newsprint industry, and one who shall represent labor in the publication of daily newspapers, to be nominated by the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA.

(d) One member who shall be a disinterested person and who shall be known as the "Administration member" and shall act as chairman of the board.

The board would be empowered to make investigations looking to the establishment "of a permanent and stable cooperation between the industry, consumers of its products and labor." In furtherance of its purpose, the board is directed to consider the domestic requirements of the consumers of paper and the ability of the industry to meet such requirements, and likewise "the subject of importation of paper, the necessity therefor and the extent thereof."

The board further would be authorized to declare in effect the provisions of the proposed zone price schedules; and it would be empowered, from time to time, to determine the existence of an emergency due to destructive price-cutting "or other acute conditions" which might be menacing the maintenance of the code, and to "announce the minimum base price per ton of paper."

Provision is made for the Administrator to have final jurisdiction over all acts of the board, and to use his discretion in declaring at an end any emergency found by the board.

Complete copies of the revised recommendations, which include a number of rephrasings and minor revisions for the sales and trade practices considered at the previous hearing on February 1, last, may be obtained at the office of the National Recovery Administration, Room 3312, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Issues Complaint Against U. S. Envelope Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934—Charging unfair competition in the sale of paper in interstate commerce, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass., manufacturer and importer of paper used in books and stationery.

The company sold its paper under such names as "Linweave Japan," "Linweave Milano," "Linweave England," and "Linweave Oxford." This practice, according to the complaint, had a tendency to deceive purchasers into believing that paper made in the United States was made in foreign countries and imported. Also, the commission charges that respondent sold as "hand-made," paper actually made by machine process.

U. S. Printing Office Asks Paper Bids

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934.—The Government Printing Office is going to make another try for paper bids on a long-term basis by opening bids on August 20 for a six months' supply. It will be recalled that bids were received some time ago on the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing for both a six months and annual basis, but no awards were made.

It is stated that any awards made will be on August 27. A subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing will handle the bids and awards, consisting of Senator Fletcher, chairman, and Representatives Rich and Lambert. Specifications for the proposed bid opening are not yet available.

Wisconsin Paper Mill Operations More Profitable

Kimberly-Clark Corp. Reports Surplus of $38,171 for Second Quarter After Preferred Dividend Requirements—Compares With Earnings of $11,859 for Corresponding Quarter Last Year—Paper Mill Equipment Manufacturers Busier

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

APPLETON, Wis., July 23, 1934.—Operations in some of the larger Wisconsin plants are beginning to show on the profit side again. This was true of Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., which reported surplus of $38,171 after preferred dividend requirements for the second quarter of 1934 ending June 30. For the same quarter in 1933, the earnings were $11,859. For the six months ending June 30, the company showed a deficit of $48,658, after preferred dividends. This compares with a surplus of $12,621 for the same period in 1933.

Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, manufacturers of electrical control equipment for paper mills, showed a net profit of $105,489 for the first half of 1934, compared with a net loss of $201,616 for the first half of 1933. Net sales for the first six months were $2,673,921, compared with $1,436,940 the first half of last year. The earned surplus has risen to $358,281.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, showed second quarter bookings 96 per cent. over the same quarter of last year. Orders climbed to $5,982,212, against 1933 second quarter bookings of $3,047,223. Orders for the first six months of 1934 totaled $10,579,868, compared with $4,767,789 the first half of 1933.

Dells Paper and Pulp Company, Eau Claire, Wis., has called for payment its six per cent. bonds, series B, at 103 and accrued interest on July 1, 1934.

Authority has been granted the Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission to issue $33,559 in common stock to bring the total securities of the company more nearly in line with the value of the property. The company owns lands, flowage rights and storage reservoirs on the headwaters of the Chippewa and Flambeau rivers and tributaries, through which the flow of waters is stabilized. The Flambeau Paper Company, Park Falls, Wis., is served by this company.

Approval is expected soon from the Public Works Administration at Washington, D. C., on a loan to the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company, Wausau, Wis., sufficient to construct the first of two large storage reservoirs on the Eau Plaine river, to regulate the water power flow to paper mills along the Wisconsin river. The financial, legal and engineering aspects are being considered by the public works board and a decision is promised in about ten days.

Protest Government Aid for New Paper Mill

Wisconsin paper mills registered emphatic protests through Congressman M. K. Reilly and Senator F. Ryan Duffy against the use of government funds to finance construction of a paper mill at Fernandina, Fla. Hearings were held by the Public Works Administration at Washington on the Florida public relief commission's application for the loan. The plant was to be built as a relief project under a contract arrangement by which it would be leased to the Union Bag and Paper Company, of New York.

Congressman Reilly wired that "Wisconsin, particularly my district (Neenah and Menasha) is well supplied with paper mills that are running today at only half capacity. I cannot understand why the government should furnish money to build new paper mills when the present demands for paper are far below manufacturing capacity of mills already in existence.

"Therefore, I desire to enter my emphatic protest against any attempt on the part of the national government to increase over-production in the paper industry. The building of new paper mills in Florida with government financing will simply increase unemployment distress in the industry."

Senator Duffy asserted "the paper industry was greatly over-built and mills had been operating at not more than 50 per cent capacity for the last few years."

New Experimental Plant Planned

Tests to determine the practicability of converting aspen or poplar trees of Wisconsin and Minnesota into alpha cellulose will be undertaken at a small plant to be erected by the Northwest Research Foundation at Minneapolis, Minn. The Foundation already has made tests at the University of Minnesota which have demonstrated that the aspen can be utilized for making of alpha cellulose, which goes almost 100 per cent. into rayon and cellulose tissue as well as other products.

In Minnesota alone there are 7,000,000 acres of aspen, with 50,000,000 cords available, and of little use for any other purpose. In twenty to twenty-five years, 12,000,000 more cords can be produced, and 19,000,000 cords after twenty-five years. Some of the aspen has been mixed with other wood for making pulp in the past. The proposed plant, for which funds are being raised, will produce 500 pounds of alpha cellulose per day.

News of the Industry

Nine thousand cords of balsam make up the second raft which is being towed across Lake Superior from the Pigeon River region of Canada by the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company's tug *Butterfield*. Three thousand cords are peeled and the remainder is rough. The wood will be convoyed to Ashland, Wis., for reloading on cars at the company's hoist. A second crew of twenty-three men has been added at the hoist so two shifts may operate daily. Thus far 17,000 cords have been delivered.

Charles G. Bright, Menasha, Wis., has been granted a patent on a finishing process for paper. He is staff superintendent of special research at the Lakeview mill of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation at Neenah, Wis. His patent on the process and the apparatus was applied for in January, 1934, and was granted June 26 at Washington. He has assigned the commercial rights to the Paper Patents Company of Neenah, a subsidiary of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation. The process has been developed over a period of years and is now in use at the mill. It consists of forming a web of the raw material and then removing a substantial amount of water from the web by evaporation. The partially dried web is then applied to a surface of the web, a portion of the coating is removed, and the remainder smoothed on the web.

Efforts to establish a closed shop at the Mosinee Paper Mills Company, Mosinee, Wis., have met with determined opposition from the company. A meeting of 400 em-

ployees of the company was called by Norman S. Stone, general manager, at which he informed them that they are free to organize for collective bargaining through a contact committee but that the company would stand firmly for an open shop. Charles Bryce, a machine tender, was chosen general chairman of a collective bargaining group, and chairmen were chosen from various departments of the mill. These men were to organize the bargaining group.

Night shifts have been added to speed construction on the new lower dam on the Fox river at Appleton, Wis. Concrete for one pier and five slabs in the keyway has been poured. Electric drills are being operated day and night cutting trenches in the hard rock river bottom for the keyway. Four new steel gates are to be added, in addition to those replaced in the old dam. The gates and 100 feet of the spillway will be in place by the end of next month. Another coffer dam then will be built so the remainder can be completed. The entire work probably will be finished in October. Heavy rains have made the water level in the river higher than usual at this season.

The foundation has been completed for the large addition to the wax department of the Menasha Product Company, Menasha, Wis., the carton subsidiary of the Marathon Paper Mills Company. The super-structure is under way. The work is expected to be completed within the next month by C. R. Meyer & Sons Company.

Technical experts attending the institute of fibre-microscopy at the Lawrence Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., tendered a Norwegian dinner to John H. Graff of the Institute staff, who is in charge of the symposium. A number of representatives of companies from all over the country attended.

Motions after verdict in the suit of Mrs. Lois Thom Nichol against F. J. Sensenbrenner, president of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., have been postponed until August 27 by Judge Fred Beglinger in the circuit court at Oshkosh, Wis. The testimony is to be transcribed in the meantime. Mrs. Nichol was granted damages of $22,500 as the alleged difference between what she received for 100 shares of Kimberly-Clark stock bought by Mr. Sensenbrenner, and what the stock was estimated to be worth at the time of sale in 1926. Attorneys for Mr. Sensenbrenner will ask the court to set aside the jury verdict. If this motion is denied, a new trial probably will be sought.

It is estimated that more than 2,500 will attend the annual employees' picnic of the Menasha Products Company, carton subsidiary of the Marathon Paper Mills Company, Menasha, Wis., on August 4. Some of the refreshments will be served in packages manufactured by the company. Games, dancing and baseball are among the amusements planned.

Beneficiaries of the late George D. Barnes, former secretary of the Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, Wis., received $150,000 in life insurance. It was the second largest sum paid in life insurance in Wisconsin in 1933.

Ernst Mahler, vice-president and general superintendent of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., was elected president of the North Shore Golf Club at the annual meeting last week. The club has one of the finest golf courses in Wisconsin, located on Lake Winnebago.

No Dumping of Abrasive Coating

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934.—The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that following an investigation he has found that the issuance of a finding of dumping covering abrasive coated paper from Germany "is not justified."

Ohio Paper Men Look for Good Fall

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, July 23, 1934—Seasonal dullness prevails in many quarters, yet there is little complaint as a fine spirit prevails and most manufacturers of and dealers in paper are optimistic, believing there will be a marked upturn in the early fall.

Why there should be any pessimism in this section, however, cannot be understood in view of the vast volume of business transacted by paper manufacturers during the past several months.

The June volume, as reflected by shipments reported through the Miami Valley Paper Mill Shippers Association, was much greater than May, which in turn, was considerably heavier than the month preceding it. If figures mean anything, the Miami Valley has enjoyed real prosperity in the paper manufacturing branch in recent months. Whether they have made correspondingly more money is not known, but under existing conditions there is no reason why they should go in the red.

The allied branches are doing a good business. While the paper machine makers have devoted much of their time to repairs and rebuilding, the general machinery business is looking up. The Duriron Company, which caters to the general trade, this week reported a satisfactory business at its plant, located in the eastern section of the city. The company could do more business, however, with the paper mills and kindred lines.

Dayton's payroll has gone away up, the improvement over a few months ago being represented by a couple million dollars.

H. L. Kutter's Appointment Approved

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, July 23, 1934—Information received here the past week carried news of the approval of the appointment of H. L. Kutter, president of the Black-Clawson Company, paper machinery manufacturers, Hamilton, Ohio, as one of five members of the Industrial Advisory Committee for the Fourth Federal Reserve District, involving supervision of millions in direct loans to industry.

Mr. Kutter and the other members will serve without compensation until March 1, 1935, at which time a new board will be named, on which the members of the present board may or may not succeed themselves.

The advisory committee will have charge of the granting of all direct industrial loans, under the new law passed by Congress at its last session, permitting Federal reserve banks to lend direct aid industrial establishments, such as mills, factories and plants, and to financial institutions which are carrying industrial loans.

Federal reserve officials announced that the members of the board would begin serving at once.

Engineers Visit Powell River Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20, 1934.—Delegates attending the joint convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineering Institute of Canada recently paid a visit to the power plants and paper mills of the Powell River Co. at Vancouver, B. C. The delegates made the five-hour voyage in specially chartered steamer, luncheon and dinner being served on board. At Powell River guides were waiting to show over 200 of the visitors around the plant, and later the party was taken on a motor tour of inspection of the company town and the residential surburban areas which have sprung up adjacent to it.

Record Canadian Newsprint Production in June

Output of 229,637 Tons Largest Since Industry Was Established In Dominion—Previous All Time Rcord Was 225,100 Tons In June, 1929—A. B. Martin Predicts Higher Newsprint Paper Quotations—Points Out Higher Production Costs

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., July 23, 1934—The volume of newsprint production in Canada in June was the largest for any June since the Canadian industry was established, according to returns made public by the News Print Service Bureau. It amounted to 229,637 tons, which compares with the all-time record of 225,100 tons in June, 1929.

For the first half of the current year Canadian mills have produced 1,261,633 tons. This compares with 894,487 tons for the same period in 1933. The rapid comeback of the Canadian industry is well illustrated by comparing the current production with that in 1929—when the peak was reached. For the first six months of 1929 Canadian mills turned out 1,312,200 tons of newsprint, or only about 51,000 tons more than this year.

Sees Higher Prices

A. B. Martin, president of Pacific Mills, Ltd., operating at Ocean Falls and Vancouver, foreshadows probable increase in newsprint prices in the near future. He says: "The reduction in revenue arising from the reduction in the price of newsprint paper June 1, 1933, of $5 per ton, bringing the selling price down to $40 per ton delivered Pacific Coast ports—the lowest in twenty years—was offset by increased volume of sales and prices of our other paper products and by increased efficiencies and economies of operation.

"Production costs, however, have now increased as a result of substantial advances in the prices of materials and supplies entering into the manufacture of our products and the restoration on May 1, 1934, of the scale of wages and salaries in effect prior to the general reduction of approximately 19 per cent. in January, 1933. With these increased costs it is to be expected that operations will not be profitable so long as the price of newsprint paper remains at the present low level.

"We are hopeful that the protracted efforts of the newsprint industry to stabilize prices at higher levels will have some degree of success in the near future."

Meanwhile all British Columbia pulp and paper mills continue to operate at full capacity. Power River Company, it is understood, is taking steps to increase production to take care of steadily expanding markets. Heavy buying is reported from Shanghai and other Asiatic markets.

Price Bros. & Co.'s Affairs

So far as can be established in interested circles there have been no developments in the Price Bros. and Co.'s situation since the recent meeting in Quebec at which the company's reorganization plan was blocked by the preferred shareholders. From an authoritative source it is indicated that operations of the company by the trustee in bankruptcy for the second quarter of this year resulted in an operating profit. After all costs and expenditures there remained a small net balance, this before allowance for depreciation, interest and other similar items.

Lumbermen Strike

From St. John's, Newfoundland, it is reported that fresh strikes among lumbermen in the woods of Newfoundland and Labrador were feared as island authorities prepared to send a detachment of 46 armed officers into the hinterland to investigate reported trouble in a northern timber camp.

More than 300 men were on strike in Labrador, refusing to work in the woods near Battle Harbor, and the possibility that woodsmen on the island would join them was in prospect. Already groups of men in two Newfoundland logging camps had struck and returned to their home following wage differences.

At Battle Harbor, the majority of 500 men employed by the Labrador Development Company remained idle after rejecting the company's proffered wage increases following a strike. And from the lonely little settlement had come a wireless message indicating company officials were having trouble with the disgruntled axemen.

The lumbermen had been working in the Labrador woods for just about a month. It was part of the Commission Government's employment scheme to put thousands back to work in the woods after restrictions on the export of unmanufactured timber had been lifted.

Technical Men's Summer Meeting

The annual summer meeting of the Technical and Woodland Sections of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, held during the past week, proved very successful. The meeting opened with a luncheon in the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal. About fifty members attended the convention. Following the luncheon the members met in committees and informal discussion groups at the Pulp and Paper Institute. Members of the Woodlands Section left for Windsor Mills at 3:40 p. m. From there they went to the McCarthy Camp of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Lim. They slept in tents and held their discussions in the open air.

The Technical Section held a session in Montreal, when high speed grinding and sundry other problems regarding paper and paper making were discussed. In addition the following papers were submitted: "Mensuration of pulpwood block piles," by J. W. Paterson; "Peeling of pulpwood versus barking at the mills," by J. G. Gilmour; "Sap-peeled versus drum marbed wood for the manufacture of mechanical pulp," by H. B. McAdam; "Variables encountered in sulphate mill operation using sap-peeled as against drum barked wood," J. D. Jones; "Effect of old-sweep wood on mill operations," L. E. Kendall; "Co-operation of general and woods management," by A. Koroleff; "Best methods of determining yield in sulphite mills," by F. H. Yorston.

Afterwards the members left for Windsor Mills, and joined the Woodland Section at McCarthy's camp where joint discussions were held. The next day they inspected logging equipment and witnessed woods operations. Afterwards they went to Sherbrooke, had luncheon at the Country Club there and played golf.

To Handle Hamilton Line in Baltimore

J. Francis Hock & Co. of Baltimore, Md., have been appointed the exclusive agents in that city for the sale of Hamilton Bond and Hamilton Ledger.

Boston Paper Market Only Moderately Active

While Seasonal Dullness Prevails, Outlook for Good Fall Demand for Various Standard Grades of Paper Is Favorable—Fine Paper Manufacturer Reports More Actual Orders—Fairly Satisfactory Request for Wrapping Paper Experienced

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., July 23, 1934.—Wholesale paper merchants, by and large, received a moderate volume of orders during the week, considering the season of the year, with the outlook favorable for a good fall business. In some quarters business was rather spotty.

At the Boston office of a prominent company manufacturing fine paper, it was intimated that a change had developed from the last previous few weeks, with more actual orders. In wrapping paper there was a fair amount of activity with some, although a slowness was reported by others. A drop in the price of grocery bags is reported. Box board was generally quiet, but certain factories making shoe cartons continue operating apace, so that orders for boards for their needs continue to be placed.

The continued fair weather has been favorable for places of amusement along the shore and in the country, so that specialties have had a particularly good run, with drinking cups in lively demand, together with soda straws, napkins, beer bags, etc.

Certain grades of paper stock showed more activity, although the majority of the list was quiet. Some mills have begun to operate more than for a considerable period, one prominent concern running six days a week. These mills are buying stock, particularly corrugated boxes, which advanced to .35 @ .37½ from a former range of .30 @ .32½. No 1 kraft also advanced on the minimum side, reaching 1.00 @ 1.05, compared with a previous price of .95 @ 1.05. Mill men say there is an apparent shortage of old newspapers and overissue news, so that the prices of these commodities have strengthened, although not actually advanced. Old newspapers are quoted at .30 @ .35 and overissue news at .45 @ .50.

With advancing prices of raw cotton, values of cotton twine appreciated. Polished twine has gone up a cent a pound and is expected to advance still further.

Price Reporting Plan Effective

The price reporting plan went into effect July 20. Executive Secretary Frank B. Cummings, Regional Committee No. 1, 49 Federal street, sent the following to members of the Paper Distributing Trade in the New York State Trading Areas of Region No. 1, comprising that part of New York State north of the boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut extended westward.

"A schedule of prices under the price reporting plan is operative and binding in the New York State Trading Areas of Region No. 1, July 20, 1934, on the following classifications:

Form BF-1 Ledgers, BF-2 Sulphite Bond, BF-3 Rag Content Bond, BF-4 Flat Writings, BF-5 Linens and Mimeograph, BF-6 English Finish & Super Book, BF-7 Antique Book and Offset, BF-8 Coated Book, BW-1 Wrapping Papers, BW-2 Toilets and Towels and BW-3 Standard Grocery Bags.

"On and after July 20 it will be a violation of the Code of Fair Competition for the Paper Distributing Trade to sell, or offer for sale in the New York State Trading Areas of Region No. 1, merchandise covered by these schedules at other than your own filed prices, terms and conditions of sale, or if you have not filed, at prices lower or at terms more favorable to the purchaser than the lowest filed price or the most favorable discount and terms, it being understood that the opportunity for refiling is open to any member of the paper distributing trade in accordance with the provisions of the Code. These price schedules are on file in this office and open for inspection during regular business hours."

News of the Trade

A highly interesting and successful luncheon meeting of the Wrapping Paper Division of the New England Paper Merchants Association was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday. The meeting was called together rather hurriedly when it was found that Arnett W. Leslie, president of the National Paper Trade Association, and Chester A. Spaulding, assistant secretary of that body, were to be in town. Mr. Leslie, who is also chairman of the Code Authority, explained the workings of the Paper Trade Code. Mr. Spaulding spoke on some phases of the work being done by contact committees with the manufacturers. Thirty-one were present.

Harold S. Fuller and John L. Munro, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the New England Setup Paper Box Council, went by airplane to New York City Wednesday afternoon to meet with the New York Setup Paper Box Code Council at 5 o'clock. At a meeting, ways and means for further cooperation between the two zones were discussed.

Alfred L. Gooch, vice-president of Stimpson & Co. Inc., who has been confined to his house about six weeks, due to a blood clot on his leg, is improving and expects to be at the office again about September 1.

Edson R. Lyman, sales manager, and Joseph D. Starr, Jr., of the sales department of the New York office of the Missisquoi Corporation, makers of fine card board and specialties, with plant at Sheldon Springs, Vt., called on the trade last week.

Lewis F. Baker, formerly with the Inman Paperboard Company, Cambridge, representative for that concern for the last seven years, and previous to that with the Boston Paperboard Company, Boston, has become associated with the Pratt Paper Company.

Report of United Paperboard Co.

Report of receivers of United Paperboard Company, Inc., for year ended March 31, 1934, shows total sales of $2,099,790, against $2,391,892 in year ended March 25, 1933, and profit of $203,396 before depreciation, compared with profit of $87,700 before depreciation in preceding year.

Balance sheet of United Paperboard Company, Inc., as of March 31, 1934, shows total assets of $14,132,931, comparing with $14,253,576 on March 25, 1933, and surplus of $291,096 against $87,700. Current assets, including $124,958 cash, amounted to $641,187 and current liabilities and claims of creditors totaled $375,799. On March 25, 1933, cash was $219,692, current assets were $734,444 and current liabilities and claims of creditors totaled $848,676. Inventories amounted to $326,366 against $287,446 at close of preceding year.

Demand for Paper Fairly Persistent in Ontario

Volume of Trading Surpasses Record of Corresponding Period Last Year—Despite Holiday Season Manufacturers Are Keeping Most Machines Fairly Well Occupied—Fine Paper Mills Quite Active, With Outlook for Future Promising

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TORONTO, Ont., July 23, 1934.—The past month closed with a record of wholesale paper sales in Ontario that surpassed the same month last year and gives promise of fair demand during the third quarter now being entered upon. There have been weeks when spotty conditions prevailed in the fine and coarse paper markets but sales throughout the entire half year have been in satisfactory volume considering the times and wholesale paper houses are optimistic about the future. That really good business will come the way of the wholesalers when the holiday season is over is freely predicted, although that confident feeling is not backed up as yet by the paper merchants putting in stocks of any size. That condition exists in both wholesale and consuming quarters.

As far as the manufacturing end of the paper industry goes the holiday season, now fairly launched, has lessened production to some extent both in fine and coarse papers but there is still a fair degree of activity and it has been found possible to keep most of the machines fairly well occupied. Some of the mills carry direct accounts with some of the bigger paper consuming organizations and these report that there is some very nice business in the offing, but that in the meantime spotty conditions prevail. Generally speaking, however, the fine paper mills, at least, are quite active and while they could handle more orders than are coming their way, they are in good position to wait till the holiday season is over for the big orders.

Fire Caused Big Paper Mill Loss

Stutt's paper mill at Greensville, Ont., near Hamilton, was damaged to the extent of $40,000 on July 14 when flames spread over the boiler house roof to the rear platform where hundreds of tons of paper were stored for loading. Expensive machinery installed but a short time ago was badly damaged. The town of Dundas, three miles away, sent its fire brigade and prompt action by the firemen saved the building from being totally destroyed. The mill was erected in 1813 by an English firm, and the Stutt family acquired the business in 1869. The loss is covered by insurance but it will be many weeks before the plant can again be placed in operation.

Spruce Falls Heavy Loss

Net loss of $419,022 for the year ending April 30, 1934, is shown by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, in the annual statement just forwarded to the shareholders. Operating surplus at the previous year-end of $4,718, is, therefore, changed into $414,304, showing an operating deficit at the year-end reported upon, as shown in the consolidated income report. The company does not issue a detailed profit and loss account. President F. J. Senenbrenner states sales for the year aggregated $4,366,500 on which a gross profit was derived to $499,150 after charging off depreciation. General administration and sundry expenditures reduced the figure to a profit from operation of $258,567. After meeting bond interest requirements, writing off $10,923 of bond discount and setting up a reserve of $25,000,000 for contingencies, a net loss was sustained of $419,022. During the year the company paid $1,000,000 par value of maturing first mortgage bonds. The company's sales during the year were 13.3 per cent. more in tonnage than the previous year, but were actually 3 per cent. less in value. Sales of sulphite pulp gained 57.6 per cent. in tonnage and 76.9 per cent. in value, and there is at present a fair demand for the company's sulphite production at profitable prices. The president remarks that it is apparent an increased price for newsprint must be established to meet the increased costs of manufacture. Net income from operations amounted to $241,989, while $641,666 was paid in bond interest, and $19,345 in taxes. Net working capital at the close of the year is given at $597,326; inventories of raw and manufactured materials, $773,309, and investment in advances on woods operations, $838,552.

To Cut Timber on the St. Lawrence

Officials of the Brown Company have announced that the Brown Corporation, their Canadian subsidiary, has sold for $750,000 certain rights to cut timber of the St. Lawrence River to the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company controlled by Lord Rothermere, British publisher. Brown Company officials also said the firm had entered into an agreement with the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., another Rothermere company, in which that company acquired rights to cut timber off other properties owned by the Brown Company. The Anglo-Canadian concern also would manufacture and distribute in British territory other than Canada some of the Brown Company products.

Pacific Mills Earnings Up

Pacific Mills, Ltd., operating at Ocean Falls and at Vancouver, reports substantial improvement in earnings for the year ended April 30, 1934. Net profit after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, bond interest and taxes was $182,808, compared with $36,242 in the previous fiscal year. Working capital position was well maintained and investment in Government securities increased from $1,473,181 to $1,795,562 during the year. Another constructive factor was the reduction in bonded indebtedness to the extent of $331,800 leaving outstanding bonds of $2,774,200. In his statement the president pointed out after deducting preference dividends amounting to $119,934 from the net profit of $182,808, there was available for the ordinary shares $62,874, equivalent to 84 cents per share. In the previous fiscal year, after deducting corresponding dividends on the preferred shares there resulted a loss of $83,692, equivalent of $1.12 per share on the ordinary shares. These results are exclusive of profits on the company's own bonds purchased for redemption, which profits were credited direct to earned surplus.

Blue Eagle Taken from Box Firm

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934.—NRA has announced that the Blue Eagle has been withdrawn from the Edwards Folding Box Company, Philadelphia, for violation of the code for the folding paper box industry with respect to wages, hours and filing reports and statistics with the code authority.

Philadelphia Paper Market Outlook Brighter

While Prevailing Demand for Various Standard Grades of Paper Is Seasonally Restricted, Local Paper Trade Executives Predict Substantial Pick-Up In Autumn—Waste Paper Slightly Firmer, Especially Book Stock and News

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23, 1934.—When so much is being said and written that has a tendency to be pessimistic, it is a pleasurable opportunity to inject an optimistic note which indicates that a shaft of light is slowly but surely piercing the opaque clouds of uncertainty. And, at this writing, while business is more recessional than ordinarily at this season of the year, the most encouraging evidences that there will be a substantial pick-up in the Fall, come to us as the confidential viewpoints of executives in the paper trade here.

With this in mind merchants who were delinquent are discharging their obligations, thereby absorbing their delinquencies. And, since collection methods to a large extent determine the amount of bad-debt losses, and since these losses are always a direct charge against profits, efficiency of the collection methods determines to a considerable extent what the profit will be. To this end, the Credit Association of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association, through the media of the Typothetae of Philadelphia, has gathered and recorded up-to-date information for easy reference, analyzing it for significant facts only, and has unified the viewpoints of the sales and credit departments so that they cooperate effectively to reduce credit losses without curtailing extension of credit, yet maintain its policy of following up each debtor closely and firmly, with the result that it has been able to make this activity of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association the most systematic and efficient of its kind yet established.

Packers in the waste-paper industry are exerting every possible effort to secure more favorable prices for low grades of waste paper, and it now appears that they are beginning to realize at least a certain degree of success. Certainly, the market for folded news and mixed paper is firmer than it was, in tone as well as in the prices actually being paid for such stock. Book stock is exhibiting a strong tendency to advance. And, although the mills are working on a curtailed schedule, they are experiencing a stimulus, not sufficient, however, to make a profit. They are continuing to hope for the best in the way of operating on a full-time basis, in which event a profit will be possible.

Container Corporation Reports Earnings

The Container Corporation of America reports net income of $598,859 for the first half of 1934 after all expenses, including Federal taxes and reserves for year and adjustments and before profit on purchase of bonds, debentures and preferred stock. In the first half of 1933 a loss of $240,177 was sustained.

As of June 30, 1934, current assets totaled $4,523,930, against regular current liabilities of $1,073,320, including Federal tax liability and reserve current maturities of bonds. In addition, the company has outstanding contractual commitments of approximately $831,000 for machinery and equipment improvements, which are payable over the next nine months and are not due at the present time. There was an accumulation outstanding of $309,141.

In the semiannual report to stockholders, Walter P. Paepcke, president, says in part: "Tonnage volume during the first six months was practically the same as in the first six months of 1933; on the other hand, dollar sales were 49.52 per cent ahead. Volume in the industry is experiencing its usual Summer dullness, but unless requirements for paper board and containers should turn out to be less than in 1933 a fair improvement in volume should be experienced during the late Summer and Fall months. Normally, the third quarter of the year is a good one in the container industry."

News of the Trade

The Scott Paper Company during the week entertained 1,000 guests, including families and friends of its 800 employees, in celebration of the opening of the new women's rest quarters at the plant in Chester. The quarters include a shower room, locker room, cafeteria, recreation room and rest room. A matron is on duty and light refreshments are served.

The E. K. Lay Company, whose headquarters are in the Drexel Building, are introducing to the trade new wax-lined paper dishes; there are manufactured by the Steel, Wallace Corporation of Richwood, W. Va. These dishes are known as Nu-Deal wax-lined food dishes and are getting a very good reception.

President Winfield Predmore, of Paper Merchants, Inc., 140 North Sixth street, is touring New England, accompanied by his family.

Morrison Moose, 618 Drexel Building, representing Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va., established headquarters at the above address this week. Mr. Moose was formerly office assistant for Albemarle. He will specialize in blotting paper, kraft and specialties.

Swedish Mills Seek Competitive Advantage

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934—The Swedish wood pulp associations point out that owing to the narrow margin between the cost of production and sales prices the seemingly unimportant reduction in railroad freight rates requested would in certain cases be of material assistance to the wood pulp mills in meeting the competition offered in overseas markets by foreign producers, according to a report from Trade Commissioner Basil D. Dahl, Stockholm. Furthermore, if the railroad export freight rates are kept sufficiently low it would be possible to transport wood pulp by rail from the mills, most of which are located in Northern Sweden, to ice-free harbors during winter. This, it is contended, would also be advantageous to the Swedish railroads. Although transportation by rail, even at very low rates, is much more expensive than by boat the wood pulp mills are interested because this would enable them to make continuous delivery throughout the year, which would increase their competitive ability. The associations also contend that it is to the interest of the country as a whole to do everything possible to remove the obstacles to placing the products of Swedish industry on foreign markets and thereby aid domestic manufacturers in their efforts to operate at or near capacity and thus give work to a greater percentage of the population. In view of this, they feel that the State should grant them the use of the railroads even though no direct profit would result from the transportation of wood pulp at reduced rates.

Obituary

Arthur J. Grass

Arthur J. Grass, aged 56, former manager of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mill in British Columbia, and associated with several other pulp mills, died at his home in Vancouver, July 10. He was born in New Brunswick and entered the construction field, acting as superintendent at the installation of the first Detroit river tunnel between Detroit and Windsor. Then he joined the staff of James Whalen at Port Arthur, Ont., and came to British Columbia in 1914 as manager of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mill, now owned by the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company.

Later he was construction superintendent of the large paper mill at Port Angelus, Wash., and more recently was associated with erection of one of the Government piers at the United States Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., the Wheat Pool No. 1 elevator at Vancouver; Ruskin Dam, Ruskin, B. C.; and the Burrard Bridge, Vancouver, B. C.

Robert M. Gearhart

Robert M. Gearhart, age 68 years, died very suddenly at his home in Circleville, Ohio, Sunday afternoon, July 8. Mr. Gearhart had been employed at the straw board mill in Circleville ever since it was built over forty years ago as machine tender, tour boss, superintendent, retiring from active service about a year ago.

His wife, two daughters, three sisters and two brothers survive him.

Funeral services in charge of the Knight Templars were held Thursday, July 12, from the St. Phillip Episcopal Church, Circleville, Ohio, and burial made on the family lot in that city.

Frank W. Ball

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BANGOR, Me., July 24, 1934.—The funeral of Frank W. Ball, Maine Secretary of State from 1917 to 1927, who was associated with the Great Northern Paper Company, was held from his residence today. Mr. Ball was 54 years old. At the close of his service as Secretary of State, he became associated with the paper concern.

He was graduated from Foxcroft Academy. He attended the law school at the University of Maine and was admitted to the bar in Piscataquis County and practiced in Milo, where he was appointed judge of the municipal court. Later he was elected clerk of courts in Piscataquis County.

Kimberly-Clark Get Refund

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has announced refunds to the Kimberly-Clark Company and subsidiary of Neenah, Wis.

The refunds for overassessments of income tax and interest to the Kimberly-Clark Company for 1926 was $22,135.26 and for 1927, $16,469.50 and for the period from July 1 to July 31, 1928, it was $11,665.48. The Kimberly-Clark Company, Inc., for the same period, $159.77.

Finnish Newsprint Production

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934.—Finnish news print production during 1933 totaled 246,758 metric tons, according to a recent report from Consul Cyril L. Thiel, which also reports the capacity of the mills at 263,700 metric tons. Imports are negligible; exports last year totaled 225,496 tons, of which 76,682 tons went to the United Kingdom and 49,541 tons to the United States.

Indianapolis Demand Dull

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23, 1934—The local paper demand is not so heavy as it was earlier in the summer and extremely hot weather has slowed things generally. The situation is holding well as compared with the same time last year and in most instances the codes are working as well as something new could be expected to work. The general feeling concerning codes is to try them out and either demonstrate their feasibility or their futility.

Some demand is seen for fine papers, but little actual business is expected until the fall season opens. Printers in this area report that there is quite a little direct by mail advertising matter being figured on much of which will materialize as soon as fall opens. It is certain there will be more spent on this sort of advertising this fall than last.

A good demand continues for all sorts of containers. The ice cream trade is taking large quantities and other industrials, not so much affected by seasonal influences, continue their orders. This has been an exceptionally fine year for all containers and boxes in this area and the factories report steady orders. Many of the factories took inventory this month and were well pleased with the figures as shown for the first six months.

The summer specialties are moving faster than ever before. Temperatures consistently above normal for this section have done much to keep these items moving rapidly. Paper napkins, cups, plates, all tissues are moving rapidly and likely will continue during the remainder of the summer season.

Paper stock men say mill demand is none too good and prices show little improvement. Some inquiries are being received, however, and local stocks do not seem heavy.

To Test Tasmanian Wood at Ocean Falls

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 20, 1934.—Marked interest is being displayed on the Pacific Coast by both news print and pulp plant executives in the announcement that a shipment of 1,850 tons of Tasmanian wood is en route from Australia to Ocean Falls plant of the Pacific Mills, Ltd., in British Columbia. This shipment will be subjected to tests to determine if it is suitable for production of news print.

Australia has for many years unsuccessfully endeavored to create a pulpwood industry of its own, from which to produce news print. There are pulpwoods there, however, that make a suitable kraft paper, and Henning Hulin, general superintendent of the old Whalen Pulp and Paper plant in British Columbia, is now managing the Australian Paper Mills, which produces considerable kraft paper.

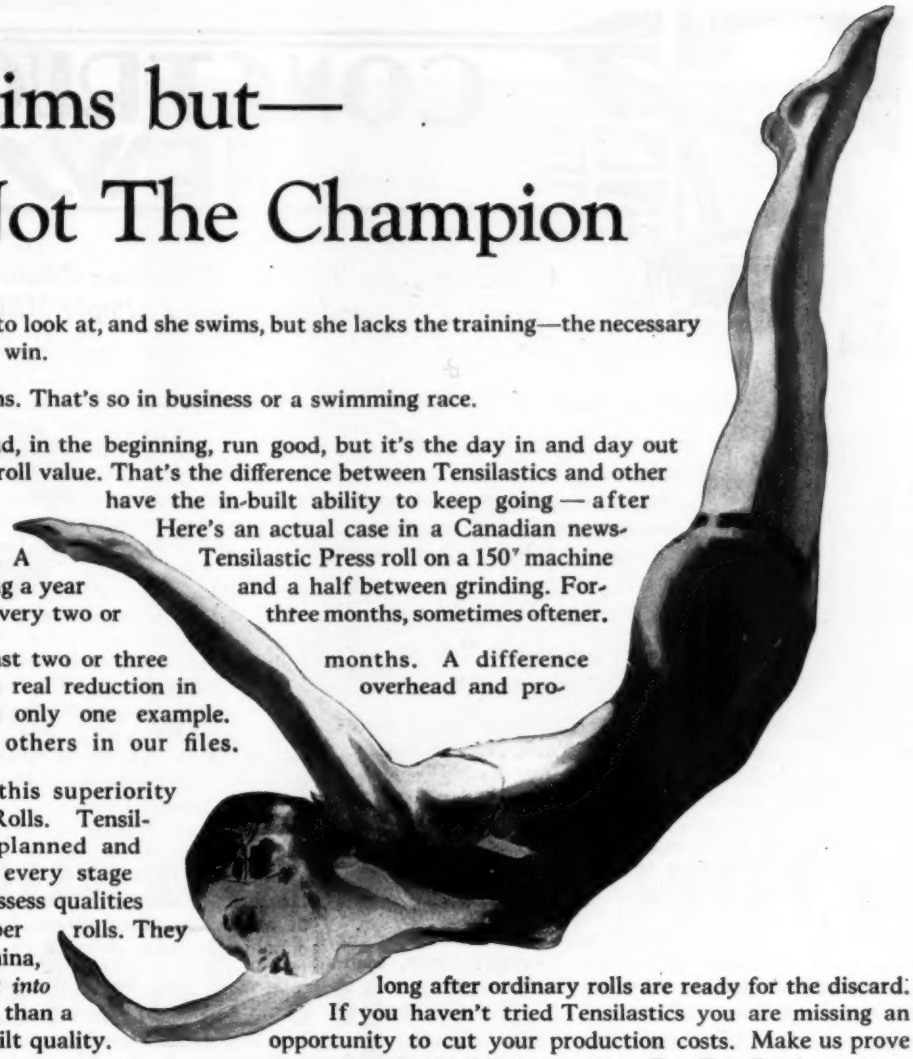
Many extensive laboratory tests have been made in the past to ascertain news print pulp possibilities of Australian woods. Up to this time no success has been attained, but a new Tasmanian wood has recently been tested and has given promise. It is this wood that is now being shipped to the Ocean Falls plant in B. C. for a four-day run. The shipment comprises 500,000 feet of lumber and about 350 tons of cordwood.

H. V. Lethlean has arrived in Vancouver from Australia to watch progress of the experiment. He is representing interests responsible for the shipment of the wood.

Research Microscopes

The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company has just issued an interesting pamphlet and price list on Research Microscopes. Details regarding all types of microscopes are given.

She Swims but—
She's Not The Champion



This young lady is good to look at, and she swims, but she lacks the training—the necessary speed and endurance to win.

It's the last lap that wins. That's so in business or a swimming race.

A roll may look good and, in the beginning, run good, but it's the day in and day out production that proves roll value. That's the difference between Tensilastics and other rolls. Tensilastics have the in-built ability to keep going — after others have quit. Here's an actual case in a Canadian news-print mill that proves it. A Tensilastic Press roll on a 150" machine running 700' is averaging a year and a half between grinding. Former rolls were ground every two or three months, sometimes oftener.

A year and a half against two or three months. A difference that means money—a real reduction in overhead and production costs. That's only one example. There are plenty of others in our files.

There's a reason for this superiority of Tensilastic Rubber Rolls. Tensilastics are laboratory planned and laboratory checked at every stage of processing. They possess qualities found in no other rubber rolls. They have the necessary stamina, the staying power *built into them*. Tensilastic is more than a name. It's a super in-built quality.

The Tensilastic compound of which these rolls are made is super-resistant to wear and abuse, to oxidation, corrugation, distortion and deterioration. Its tensile strength and uniformity of density are maintained long after ordinary rolls are ready for the discard.

If you haven't tried Tensilastics you are missing an opportunity to cut your production costs. Make us prove this statement. Try Tensilastics—press, table, couch, wire or carrier rolls—on your toughest positions and keep an accurate performance record of these SUPER Rolls.

You owe it to yourself to do this.

Write for copies of
"The USE and ABUSE of RUBBER ROLLS"
"DENSITY and CROWNING of PRESS ROLLS"
"TENSILASTIC and WHAT IT MEANS"

AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY, INC.

Rubber Roll Specialists for More Than Forty Years

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33 No. LaSalle St., Chicago—Pacific Coast Representative: Walter S. Hodges, Lewis Bldg., Portland, Ore.—461 Eighth Ave., New York

TENSILASTIC
RUBBER ROLLS

T 68

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills

Construction News

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Wax Products, Inc., recently organized, has leased space in local building at 717-19 Fulton street, totaling about 9000 square feet floor space, and will occupy for new plant for the manufacture of waxed paper and kindred processed paper products. Equipment will be installed at once. It is proposed to have plant ready for service in August.

Madison, Wis.—Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is asking bids until August 13 for a new experimental pulpwood grinder, with hydraulic and other auxiliary equipment for installation at local Forest Products Laboratory.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—The Berst-Forster-Dixfield Company, 420 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y., operating the Standard Pulp Products Company, Inc., Plattsburg, has plans for two new additions at last noted plant, each one-story and basement, 100 x 135 feet, and 100 x 160 feet, respectively, first mentioned unit to be used for general production and other structure for storage and distributing service. Program is reported to cost close to $125,000, with equipment, and will be placed under way at early date. General contract has been awarded to the James Leck Company, 211 South Eleventh street, Minneapolis, Minn. Homan F. Hallock, Oswego, N. Y., is architect and engineer, in charge. N. G. Begle is president.

New York, N. Y.—Federal Carton Corporation, organized to manufacture paper cartons, boxes, etc., has arranged for increase in capital from 200 to 500 shares of stock, no par value, for operations. Company is represented by Zalkin & Cohen, 19 Rector street, New York, attorneys.

Laurel, Miss.—The Masonite Corporation, 111 West Washington street, manufacturer of wallboard specialties, insulating board products, etc., is said to be considering the establishment of a new mill at Mobile, Ala., where later removal of plant from Laurel is proposed, with increased production facilities at new location. D. R. Dunlap, 25 Fernway street, Mobile, is negotiating with company for suitable site at last noted place.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—The General Banknote Corporation, care of A. Claxton Cary, New Rochelle, recently organized to operate a local paper converting plant, is arranging for the sale of capital stock totaling $1,000,000, a considerable portion of fund to be used for establishment of new factory, including purchase of machinery. A list of equipment to be installed has been determined. E. Ford Cordial, New Rochelle, is secretary and treasurer.

Gloucester City, N. J.—The Lang Company, Charles and Water streets, is considering early rebuilding of storage and distributing unit at plant recently destroyed by fire. An official estimate of loss has not been announced.

Wausau, Wis.—The Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 701 Forest street, St. Paul, Minn., manufacturer of abrasive papers, sandpaper, etc., will expend about $150,000 for expansion in raw material plant at Wausau, previously referred to in these columns. Three main buildings will be erected, including roll crusher and screening building, 60 x 60 feet, byproducts building, 60 x 60 feet, storage units and other structures, including power substation. Work has been placed under way by William M. Murphy & Son, New York Building, St. Paul, general contractors. Toltz, King & Day, Inc., Pioneer Building, St. Paul, is architect.

New York, N. Y.—The Gem Corrugated Box Company, recently organized to manufacture corrugated and other paper boxes and containers, has leased ground floor and basement in building at 159 West Twenty-fifth street, and will occupy for local plant.

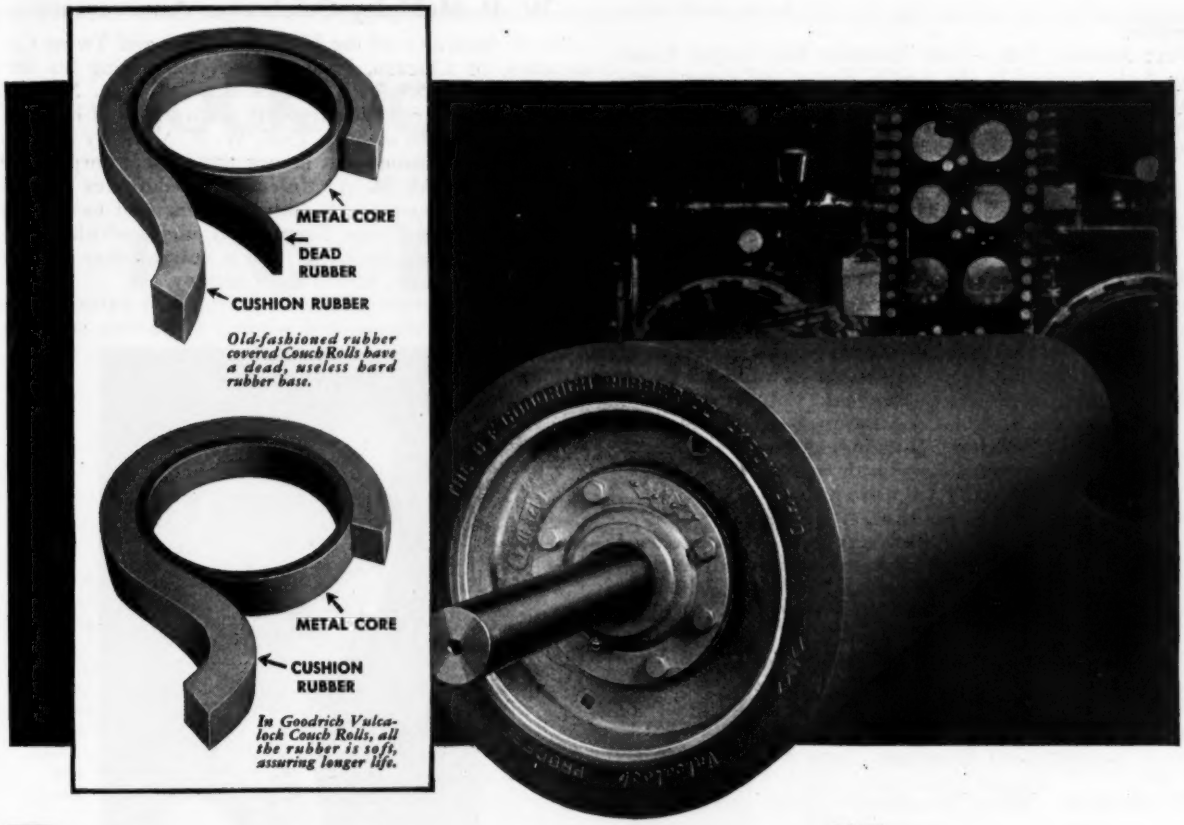
New Haven, Conn.—The New Haven Pulp and Board Company, Railroad avenue, manufacturer of paperboard specialties, patent coated board stocks, etc., has begun roofing of new three-story and basement plant addition, 60 x 100 feet, referred to in these columns a number of weeks ago, and proposes to have the unit ready for occupancy at early date, when equipment will be installed. It will be 60 x 100 feet, estimated to cost over $50,000, with machinery. The H. Wales Lines Company, Meriden, Conn., is general contractor. Frederick L. Smith, 21 East Fortieth street, New York, is consulting engineer.

Paterson, N. J.—Fire, July 13, destroyed a portion of the storage and distributing building of the American Paper Stock Company, 275 North First street. An official estimate of loss has not been announced. It is planned to rebuild in near future.

Sartell, Minn.—The Watab Paper Company has had plans drawn by Adolph Meyer, Metropolitan Bank Building, and M. D. Bell, Flour Exchange Building, both Minneapolis, Minn., consulting engineers for expansion program at mill, lately noted in these columns, and work will be pushed to completion in the fall. Awards for different equipment are being made, including boilers and other power house machinery. Entire project will cost over $150,000, with equipment. O. L. E. Weber is vice-president and manager.

Erie, Pa.—Recent reference in these columns to reported new mill of the Hammermill Paper Company at Matane, Que., is incorrect, and company is not considering any such project. Timber properties are operated on the Matane River in district noted for pulpwood supply for mill at Erie, and work is now under way on small dam on the river for driving pulpwood to destination.

Milton, N. S.—Fire recently damaged a portion of local pulp mills of the Macleod Paper and Power Company, Ltd. An official estimate of loss has not been an-


METAL CORE
DEAD RUBBER
CUSHION RUBBER
Old-fashioned rubber covered Couch Rolls have a dead, useless hard rubber base.
METAL CORE
CUSHION RUBBER
In Goodrich Vulcalock Couch Rolls, all the rubber is soft, assuring longer life.

But your couch roll isn't a stalk of celery

YOU may want only the heart of the celery, but your grocer usually sells you the stalk. And you may want only the soft rubber covering on your couch roll to get a clean pick-up, but unless you are careful you'll buy (*and pay for*) waste rubber, too.

There is no waste when you buy Goodrich Vulcalock Couch Rolls. This is made possible by the Vulcalock process, the exclusive Goodrich method of bonding soft rubber to metal with a high degree of adhesion. Only live, soft rubber surrounds the core—a covering which gives you 25% to 40% more usable cushion than you receive from hard rubber base rolls.

Not only does the Vulcalock process prolong the useful life of the roll but, as plastometer readings will tell you, it also imparts more uniform density to the roll. (That's because we don't have to work with two kinds of rubber—hard rubber and soft rubber.) The rubber compound is tougher, and more resilient throughout.

Years ago the Vulcalock process enabled Goodrich to solve another couch roll problem which had vexed the best brains of two industries—corrosion at the ends. With Vulcalock, the rubber may be drawn down over the edge to form a perfect end anchor—impervious to moisture and corrosion.

Write today for the free pamphlet "Couch Rolls for Cylinder Machines" which sets forth the latest and best thinking on the whole subject of couch rolls. If you wish, one of our representatives will call and explain just why Goodrich Vulcalock Couch Rolls will last longer and how they will help you make better paper. The B. F. Goodrich Company, Mechanical Rubber Goods Division, Akron, Ohio.

ROLL COVERINGS—BELTING—HOSE—MISCELLANEOUS RUBBER PRODUCTS

Goodrich

ALL *products problems* IN RUBBER

Vulcalock *Couch Rolls*

nounced. Plans for rebuilding are said to be under consideration.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Thunder Bay Paper Company, Ltd., operated by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., is considering early resumption of operations at local mill, following shut-down for number of months. City officials are interested in program and are negotiating for concessions on pulpwood supply arrangements, as well as on existing power contracts, to make reopening possible.

New Companies, Etc.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Liberty Marking Tag Company, Brooklyn, has been organized by Max Weiss, 125 Eastern Parkway, and Samuel Weiss, 1156 East Twelfth street, both Brooklyn, to manufacture paper products of various kinds, including tags, labels, etc.

Wilmington, Del.—The Peerless Pulp and Paper Corporation, care of the Corporation Service Company, Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, has been incorporated under Delaware laws with capital of $500,000, to manufacture paper and pulp products.

New York, N. Y.—The Akma Paper Export Corporation has been chartered with capital of 100 shares of stock, no par value, to deal in paper products of various kinds. The principal incorporators are Irvine H. Williams, 2306 Van Alst avenue, Astoria, L. I., and Albert L. Thurston, 454 Riverside drive, New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The ABC Backing Corporation has been incorporated with capital of $10,000, to manufacture and deal in paper sizing, backing paper stocks, gummed specialties, etc. New company is represented by Schlesinger & Krinsky, 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y., attorneys.

Wilmington, Del.—The North Leominster Paper Company, care of the Corporation Trust Company, Industrial Trust Building, Wilmington, has been incorporated under Delaware laws with capital of 1000 shares of stock, no par value, to manufacture paper products. It is proposed to operate a plant in New England.

Pulp Industry Aim for South

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1934.—The government, through the National Forest Reservation Commission headed by Secretary of War Dern, is building up a 6,000,000 acre Southern pine preserve in an area which may cradle a new American newsprint industry, it was announced last week.

The acreage includes 22 units in Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, North and South Carolina. In six units 1,930,017 acres have been acquired through purchase or through exchange of reserve lands or is in the course of purchase. There are 4,324,831 acres yet to be obtained.

"Plans for a Southern newsprint industry form one of the elements considered," John E. Burch, secretary of the commission, said:—

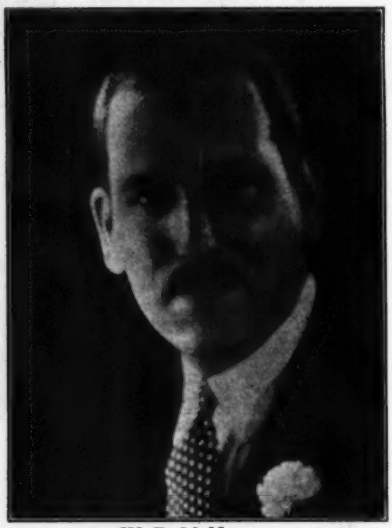
The proposed gross acres include:—South Carolina, three tracts of 1,265,000 acres; Florida, four tracts of 1,087,000 acres; Mississippi, six tracts of 2,175,000 acres; Louisiana, four tracts of 933,000 acres; Texas, four tracts of 1,400,000 acres, and North Carolina, three tracts of 977,000 acres. While these figures exceed the 6,000,000 acres finally anticipated, some of the designated land will be left unacquired because of high price demands.

Discovery of a new process of manufacturing newsprint from Southern pine recently led to appointment of a committee of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association to study and encourage it. Government forest areas are maintained on a steady crop basis.

W. P. McNulty Celebrates Anniversary

W. P. McNulty, of the McNulty Paper and Twine Corporation, of Chicago, is this month celebrating his 18th anniversary as president of the company. Mr. McNulty will next month celebrate the 44th anniversary of his birth. During the month of July, 1916, W. P. McNulty founded under his own name what is now the present corporation. Shortly thereafter M. A. McNulty joined forces with his brother and the corporate name was changed to the McNulty Paper and Twine Corporation, under which style it has operated ever since. Within a year another brother, James F. McNulty, joined the company.

During the course of the 18 years of its existence, the company has developed and worked exclusively such out-



W. P. MCNUTLEY

standing lines as Mosinee kraft towels made by the Bay West Paper Company, Mosinee, Wis.; Romal kraft made by the Brown Company, Portland, Me., and Sunshine cups made by the Herz Cup Company, New York. Over the period of years in which the company has been engaged in business, it has found the better classes of merchandise, such as mill branded goods, best in the long run from the standpoint of satisfactory and repeat customers and it has, therefore, continued to add to its lines for the industrial trade only.

The present sales personnel represents twelve men all of whom are active workers and good producers.

Foster-Rust Paper Co. Formed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 20, 1934.—Purchase of the Wrapping Paper Department of the Roach Paper Company by John H. Foster and Al A. Rust was announced recently.

They will operate the Foster-Rust Paper Company, with offices in the Terminal Warehouse Building, Markham and Sherman streets.

Mr. Foster, manager of the Roach Paper Company for the past 18 months, will be succeeded by R. B. Roach, who has been sales manager for the past two years. Mr. Roach has been an employe of the company since he completed his course in business administration at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1930.

Mr. Foster has been associated with the Roach Paper Company since 1928. Mr. Rust has been manager of the Wrapping Paper Department of the company for the last three years.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY

OF THE PAPER AND ALLIED TRADES

F O R 1 9 3 4

A complete, up-to-date reference book of the paper industry, for the busy executive who must have reliable information at his finger tips.

Entire contents classified under separate headings for the United States and Canada, alphabetically and geographically arranged by states.

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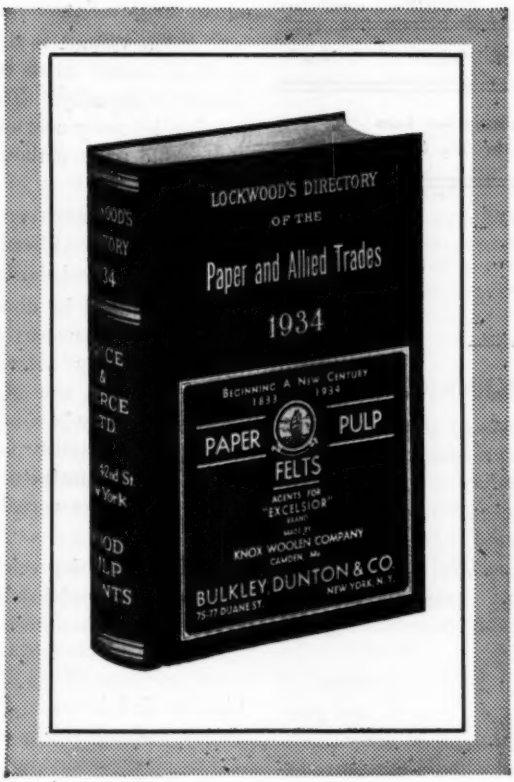

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COMING EVENTS

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Fall meeting. Headquarters Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore., September 10-13, 1934.

Paper and Pulp Section, National Safety Council, annual convention, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, October 1-5, 1934.

"COST PROTECTION" UNDER CODES

No manufacturer shall sell products of the industry at less than their cost to the manufacturer, except to meet existing competition of lower cost producers." This is the general prescription of Codes with respect to so-called cost protection. On the face of it, it sounds very simple. In practical application, however, innumerable difficulties develop. Industry, with its myriad of items and devious methods of production and distribution, makes the going rather rough.

In an interesting discussion of this subject, Seidman & Seidman warn industry that whether we believe cost protection is good or bad, it is now a part of industry's law and must be complied with. Attention should therefore be focused on developing and adopting practical steps to effectuate the beneficial purposes which the authors of codes, and of this provision particularly, hoped to accomplish for industry.

To begin with, if there is to be no selling below cost, the first and obvious requirement is to know what the cost is. Whether one is for or against cost protection, there is unanimity in the ranks about the tremendous advantages attendant upon this phase, directly tied in with cost protection, namely, cost determination. The code authority under most codes is given power "to establish uniform cost accounting methods for the industry." If nothing else is accomplished but the adoption and application of uniform accounting principles for industry, codes will have justified themselves, regardless of time, cost, effort, or other considerations.

Even if dependable records are installed and maintained by industry, they will be of little help if cost means one thing for one factory and a wholly different thing for another. Cost prices built from different cost methods will necessarily yield different results, and may do irreparable injury to manufacturers adversely affected by such results. It is not intended to convey the impression that there is or should be any single detailed accounting system by which cost is to be determined for entire industry, but it is important that the fundamental approach be uniform. This approach, in turn, must be fortified by uniform accounting principles, if everybody is to talk the same language. Again, reference is not made to the minute cost accounting records or processes, but instead, to the broad accounting principles that stand on the threshold of every cost determination. Questions like these must be answered in chorus:

1. What volume is to be figured on in determining the overhead rate? Shall it be actual, normal, or reasonable volume or capacity? This is a basic, if not the foremost question in every cost computation. There can't be truly comparable costs without uniformity in handling this aspect.

2. Should interest on investment be considered a part of cost? (This has been cussed and discussed by accountants for years, and the honors are about even to date.)

3. What shall be done about owners' and officers' salaries? Some concerns provide for them; some do not. Some have "juicy" salaries; some make them very meagre. In a partnership, sole proprietorship, or close corporation, such salaries may be a matter of whim or fancy. Whether, for purposes of uniformity, a flat, arbitrary charge can be forced upon manufacturers is doubtful, considering that the Code protects actual, not constructed or hypothetical cost.

4. How shall depreciation be determined? This is another serious stumbling block. Some plants involve a high investment, while others have been purchased at very low figures. In many cases depreciable properties have been entirely written off on the books, yet the properties are in existence and in use. In other words, it must be determined—and uniformily so—whether cost, replacement value, fair market value, use value, etc., etc., shall be the basis for depreciation computation. Here again, it must be kept in mind that the Code limits the protection to "cost" and not to what the cost should or might be.

5. In determining cost of raw materials shall invoice cost or replacement cost be used? If the latter, shall it be replacement cost at the time of taking the order, at the time of manufacture, at the time of shipping, or when?

6. In figuring inventory for cost purposes, shall first cost, last cost, or average cost be the criterion?

7. What is direct cost and what is overhead? At present certain items of cost are treated as direct material by some manufacturers and as burden by others. The sale items are treated as direct labor by one and as indirect labor by others. As between the different types of over-

head, some treat an item as factory burden while others consider it as selling expense.

This by no means exhausts the items to be considered. They are merely samples of the type of questions that will need solution.

When this part of the program has fully and successfully been carried out, the field will be ripe for further sowing. This means the broad general methods and principles of determination of costs can then be developed and a standardized practice of cost finding prescribed. From this point it is a stone's throw to the adoption of a simple uniform classification of accounts for the industry, designed with the small operator immediately in view, but with a basic structure, applicable in expansion to the larger plants. The stage would now be set for the final step, the promulgation of a non-technical manual, kept current from time to time, explaining the classification of accounts and the accounting principles involved.

This is an ambitious program. It is as gigantic as it is constructive. It will necessarily be some time, even under the best conditions, before it can be fully carried out. The emergency situation, however, requires some interim action, so that a peg might be fixed below which prices shall not slide. To that end the following is suggested:

1. A list of the most competitive items and their specifications be compiled for each division of the industry.

2. An immediate study be made of the cost of these selected items in one or more plants in each division of the industry, the plants chosen to be those that, as far as can be predetermined, will show the lowest cost of production and distribution.

3. The costs ascertained from such a study be distributed to manufacturers in the industry so that they may be advised of the figures that have been determined upon as representing the lowest cost of production of the items involved. It, of course, goes without saying that the identity of the producers is not to be disclosed.

4. If thereafter, a manufacturer seeks to sell products of the same or equivalent design, quality, character, or specifications at less than the costs resulting from such study, the code authority is to be so notified.

Thereupon, an examination be made of the costs of the manufacturer claiming the ability to sell at lower prices, and if his costs prove to be lower than the established ones, then they are to be substituted for the previously established costs.

6. In order to prevent chiselling of the established minimum cost prices, provision be made whereby items not specifically listed in the cost protection schedule must not be sold at a price that, in effect, gives a rebate or discount off the listed items. Recognized market spreads, if any, would have to be maintained. The whole subject would be one that the authority would be empowered to control and supervise.

This program would all, of course, have to be subjected to the approval of the National Recovery Administration. It is believed, however, that the Administration would be found understanding and cooperative.

That would tide over the immediate situation. It is the long pull aspect that is by far the more important. Industry has a splendid opportunity, through the Code, permanently to get its house in order from the standpoint of knowing cost. That will do more for industry in automatically righting some of the ruthless price tactics than anything else—code or no code.

U. S. Envelope Co. Answers Charge

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

SPRINGFIELD, July 24, 1934—Answering a charge made by the Federal Trade Commission against the United States Envelope Company of unfair competition in the sale of paper in interstate commerce, Vice-President Robert L. Allison has issued the following statement:

"This is a subject that came up a few years ago and one we understood was closed at that time," the statement read. "These trade names have been used for years and are not misleading, as the papers are watermarked or labeled 'Made in U. S. A.' In many lines, questions have come up from time to time regarding trade names. To illustrate, no one would think Ivory soap was made of ivory or French-fried potatoes came from France. All our hand-made papers are hand made."

The Federal Trade Commission's specific charge is that the envelope company sold its product under trade names calculated to deceive the purchaser as to the place where the paper was manufactured. Among the names objected to by the commission were: "Linweave Japan," "Linweave Milano," "Linweave England," and "Linweave Oxford." The commission claims the tendency of such names is to cause the purchaser to believe that the paper had been manufactured in Europe and imported.

June Newsprint Production

Production of newsprint in Canada during June 1934 amounted to 229,637 tons and shipments to 225,449 tons according to the Newsprint Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 83,504 tons and shipments 79,721 tons, making a total United States and Canadian news print production of 313,141 tons and shipments of 305,170 tons. During June 28,571 tons of newsprint were made in Newfoundland and 1,813 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 343,525 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 370,254 tons more in the first six months of 1934 than in the first six months of 1933, which was an increase of 41 percent. The output in the United States was 37,790 tons or 8 percent more than for the first six months of 1933, in Newfoundland 31,794 tons or 26 percent more, and in Mexico 1,159 tons more, making a net increase of 440,997 tons, or 29.8 percent.

Stock of newsprint paper at Canadian mills are figured at 46,782 tons at the end of June and at United States mills 24,080 tons, making a combined total of 70,862 tons compared with 62,891 tons on May 31, 1934.

Swedish Chemical Pulp Well Sold

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934.—Swedish chemical pulp producers' report most of this year's output sold and contracts being entered for 1935 delivery. In the ground wood field the situation is less satisfactory, inasmuch as contracts for 1935 have been few and for only small amounts. Prices in both branches show little change.

Buying on Margin in the Paper Trade . . .

An order taken vs. an order lost—the margin is frequently small—the difference between a good paper and a better paper. • And this margin is frequently determined by comparisons of opacity—a quality enhanced by the use of Zinc Sulphide Pigments. • For the benefit of the paper manufacturer, The New Jersey Zinc Company offers a range of Zinc Sulphide Pigments with Zinc Sulphide present in different amounts to provide various degrees of opacity, and to improve whiteness and brightness while improving opacity. • We shall be glad to discuss with you the most economical means of increasing these qualities in your products.

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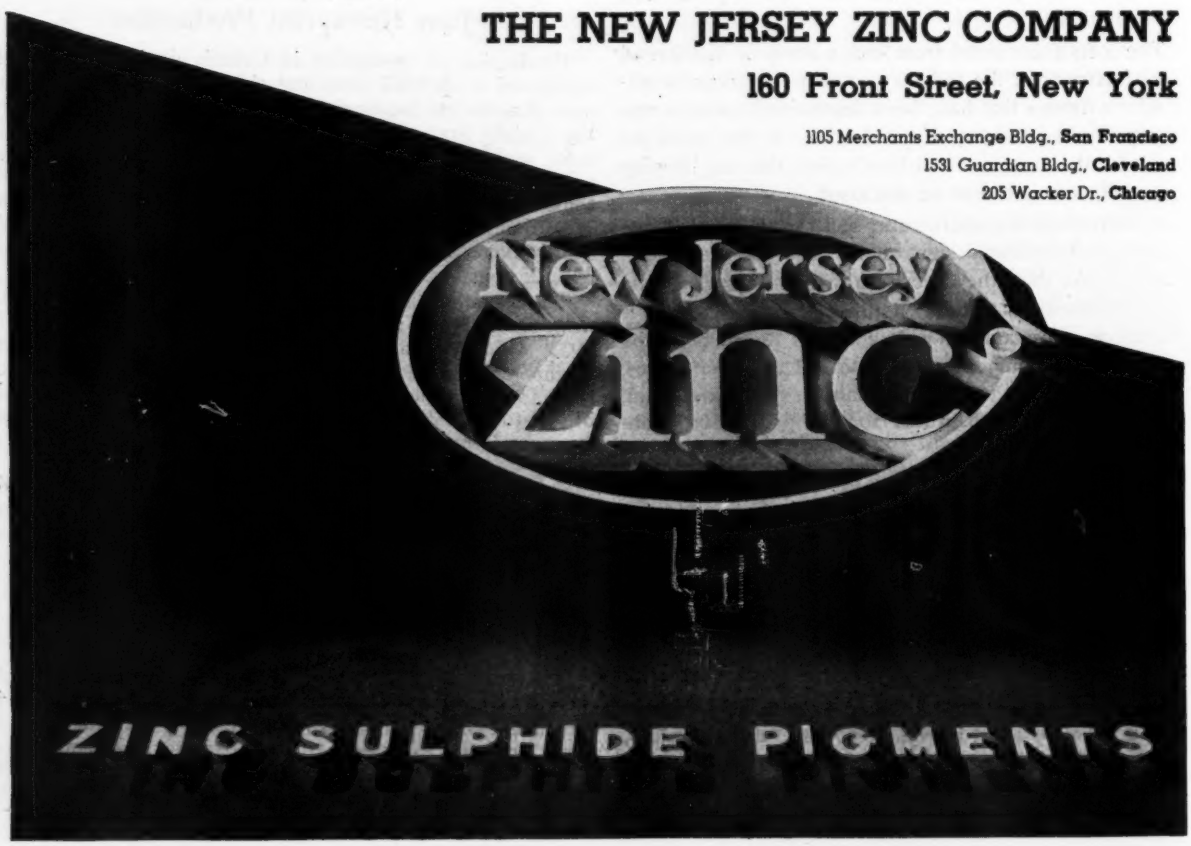

Section of the
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry
Edited by Ronald G. Macdonald, Secretary

Stabilized Stainless Steel and Its Application In the Pulp and Paper Industry*

C. S. Conrad[1] and M. H. Freedman[1]

In our modern industrial life there is always considerable striving to improve not only the product, but the method of manufacture, and the pulp industry, long confronted with severe equipment corrosion problems, is rapidly recognizing the distinct advantages offered by the use of the new stainless steels.

The inherent advantages of certain properties of iron and steel over other metals has long been realized, but the tendency of the commonly used grades to rust or corrode under severe conditions is, however, a feature that has been difficult to overcome except by radical changes in composition. The introduction of steels that will withstand corrosion and still retain all the desirable qualities is indeed a contribution to the industry.

The various stainless alloys of low carbon content can be generally classified into two series; namely, one with chromium only as the alloying element, and the other containing chromium and nickel. The first series can be further subdivided into three classes: steel containing 11 to 15 per cent, 16 to 18 per cent, and 25 to 30 per cent chromium. The second series usually is divided into two classes: steel containing 18 per cent chromium and 8 per cent nickel, and 25 per cent chromium and 12 per cent nickel. Aside from chromium, nickel is by far the most important alloying element, changing the structural characteristics of the alloy, increasing the resistance to corrosion, and improving the ductility and ease of fabrication. For this reason the alloys of the 18 per cent chromium and 8 per cent nickel type account for a large portion of all the stainless steel now manufactured. The addition of other elements in small amount, for specific types of applications, may in some cases improve structural characteristics and corrosion resistance, although at the present time there are many conflicting claims, many of which cannot be substantiated.

Various Service Records

It is a difficult problem to estimate the advantage of chrome nickel steels that have been introduced into the established sulphite pulp industry over a period of approximately the last six years. From sources of information that are made available it is apparent that many 18-8 installations are proving entirely satisfactory, easily justifying their initial cost; while in others signs of, or complete failures have taken place. It is also apparent that the failures or partial failures cannot be traced to the same conditions and that similar equipment in different mills does not always necessarily show the same results. As pertaining to some instances, it is a well known fact that austenitic steels of the chrome nickel type, when heated in or to a temperature range of approximately 900 to 1400 deg. F. for even short periods of time, become subject to intergranular type of attack. This attack, caused by the formation of chromium carbides, depletes the chromium content in the vicinity of the grain boundaries of the metal. These carbides impoverish the grains which they surround of chromium and it is necessary to heat treat the alloy from an approximate 1900 degrees temperature range, following with a rapid quench, if the carbides are to be placed in solution, rendering the metal most resistant to sulphite corrosion. This intergranular corrosion is not to be confused with surface corrosion as the former may bring about premature failure with no outward signs of general attack. Lowering the carbon content, which naturally limits carbide formation, offers a partial solution. However on relief lines welding in place seems to be the accepted practice, making impossible further heat treatment after installation.

The introduction of 18-8 or 25-12 with a carbide controlling element properly processed, has practically solved the problem of intergranular attack. The addition of titanium, which has strong carbide forming tendencies, ties up the carbon, preventing chromium carbide formation and guarding against impoverishment of the grain. The titanium simply takes advantage of the fact that carbides when precipitated have a greater affinity for titanium than for chromium, hence titanium carbides are formed, and the surrounding grains are not robbed of their chromium content.

It was assumed by some technologists that the maximum resistance to intergranular corrosion could be obtained by simply adding the proper amount of titanium, but it has now been established that these steels even when carrying sufficient titanium should be subjected to a perfected stabilizing heat treatment, to insure tying up the carbon. This necessary heat treatment is performed on

* Presented at the spring meeting of the Pacific Section of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Seattle, Wash., April 6-7, 1934.
[1] Columbia Steel Company, Seattle, Wash.

the stabilized alloy before shipment from the mills, thus insuring that when it is received it will be entirely satisfactory for use.

Pilot Tests Necessary

As in the other industries the choice of an alloy for each type of installation, in each individual mill, should rest on definite proven pilot tests, which is the common sense way to prove their suitability. Undoubtedly for certain specific applications where corrosion attack is especially severe, alloys of higher chromium or nickel content may be justified; but consideration must be given to their still higher cost, difficulty in procurement, along with the added higher fabrication cost, all or any one of which may offset their advantages from a corrosion standpoint. It should be understood that increasing the chromium and nickel content also increases the carbon content of the alloy, which tends to aggravate the susceptibility of the metal to intergranular corrosion. Therefore the addition of a stabilizing element is even more necessary than in the low carbon 18-8.

Other Factors Affecting Installations

Other factors affecting satisfactory installations of 18-8 which should be given consideration by the engineers and mill operating personnel are galvanic action, sulphuric or hydrochloric acid corrosion, excessive cold working of the metal without subsequent annealing, and heavy scale or lime coatings. The danger of galvanic action is always present when 18-8 is in contact with any non-ferrous or ferrous alloys. Where dissimilar metals are in contact, suitable non-metallic gasket material should be used for insulating purposes; asbestos or asbestos and mica are probably the best known gasket materials that are now available for this purpose. As chrome-nickel steels are unsuited for sulphuric acid condition in very dilute concentrations, we can pass this by without further comment, unless to mention that where sulphite liquor is present, portions of equipment opened for inspection or cleaning should be thoroughly hosed with water, if possible, where there might be a tendency for sulphuric acid to form and harm the metal. The chrome nickel alloys are not immune to some attack by chlorine solutions. However, they are being used in some instances where apparently their comparative resistance, especially in cold solutions, justifies their use. Resistance to corrosion by some reagents may be considerably lessened by excessive cold working of the material and should be avoided where possible. However where cold working is necessary this should be followed by the proper heat treatment.

Successful Applications

Briefly reviewing some of the applications where the 18-8 alloy in the wrought form seems to justify their cost, we first mention relief lines, which in most cases have stood up remarkably well; such failures as have been reported apparently have been caused by the use of metal with too high carbon content, or improper heat treatment. The use of lapped or Van Stoned nipples made from stabilized alloy and properly heat treated after forming, and which can be welded to pipe sections in the field, makes an ideal type of installation, with a minimum of fabrication expense. Installations of this type have been in service in this district for more than a year, with no signs of corrosion, and apparently are entirely satisfactory. In order to decrease somewhat the cost of 18-8 relief lines, it has been suggested that standard pipe size walls be reduced, especially on larger sizes. This is entirely feasible where welding fabrication is used, as no allowance need be made for threading. It would seem that the practice used by some mills of washing down relief lines during shut-down periods is to be recommended. A considerable footage of 18-8 tubing of small pipe sizes is being used quite successfully for digester test lines.

The use of chrome nickel steels in and about the digester unit proper is now being given serious consideration by many interests, and with the advent of circulating systems the proper material becomes doubly important because of the possibility of excessive scale formation, if the corrosive attack is to be eliminated. Scale coating of calcium sulphate or calcium mono-sulphite readily absorbs high percentages of copper, and it may be quite possible that this copper content may have considerable to do with the corrosion underneath heavy coatings of scale. The fact remains that more uniform service is being experienced at mills where the copper alloys have been eliminated.

Plied Metal

An interesting development is the recent introduction of stainless steel plied to low carbon plate. The high costs of chromium nickel alloys have been a serious drawback in the construction of large stainless steel units where pressures and size necessitate the use of heavy gauges. This condition has led to the introduction of plied metal, and consists of a corrosion resistant surface of stainless steel perfectly bonded to a backing of carbon steel. This has been successfully accomplished by placing an intermediate layer of low-metalloid steel between the mild steel and stainless veneer. Stabilized alloy is used for the veneer as a precaution against intergranular corrosion, and the resulting product may be fabricated by drawing, stamping or welding in much the same manner and technique as ordinary mild steel plate. The permanence of the bond is insured by the unique metallurgical and manufacturing conditions under which this material is produced. Some consideration is now being given to the use of this ply-metal for construction of digester units.

In conclusion we believe the introduction of the chrome-nickel alloys is already effecting savings to the sulphite industry, and although these alloys are not cure-alls for all the corrosion problems in this industry, they are under many conditions very resistant to the corrosive effect of calcium bisulphite liquor. We are sure the steel companies participating in the production of these special alloys are ready and willing at all times to cooperate in conducting tests, recommending fabrication and heat treatment so as to insure the selection of the proper alloys and determine feasibility for the different types of application.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. Joins TAPPI

The Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company has become a corporate member of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

The first unit of the Pulp Division went into production in November, 1931 at Longview, Washington and has a capacity of 60,000 tons per year.

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company has large holdings of timber in the States of Washington and Oregon and own and operate eight sawmills, a steamship company and a railroad in the Pacific Northwest.

The timber resources owned by the company insure a perpetual supply of pulpwood for its present unit and for any future unit which may be put into operation.

The company will be represented in the Technical Association by Robert B. Wolf, who was formerly vice-president of the association.

Index, Technical Section, Paper Trade Journal, Vol. 98

January to June, 1934

Prepared by Clarence J. West, Chairman, Committee on Abstracts and Bibliography, TAPPI

The page numbers of the following index refer to the continuous paging of the *Technical Section* and have no relation to the paging of the individual numbers of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

References to the abstracts are preceded by the letter A and those to the patents by the letter P. Other entries refer to original articles appearing in the *Technical Section*; the author entries for these articles are given in capitals; no author entries are given for the abstracted articles or patents.

To Facilitate Reference

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Standard Brightness Testers

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1934.

Editor Paper Trade Journal:

I would like to make the following comments on the article by Lester Clark Lewis, entiled "Standard Brightness Testers" which appeared in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, page 71, on June 28, 1934.

In adopting a standard "Brightness Tester" the pulp and paper industry should adopt an optical method rather than a specific instrument. Thus, if the instrument just described is to fix the standard method for measuring brightness, a description of the optical plan of this instrument rather than its specific name should be given. This optical plan would include 45 degree illumination of sample, measurement perpendicular to the plane of the paper, and a description of the spectral (color) sensitivity of the instrument.

It so happens that the pattern mirror reflectometer which has recently been developed at the Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Washington, D. C., employs the same 45 degree normal measuring system that the brightness tester does. Thus, these two instruments should give identical values; provided the proper color filter to equate the visual spectral sensitivity of the Reflectometer to the photronic spectral sensitivity of the brightness tester is used.

Below are tabulated some Reflectometer readings on papers which were also graded by the brightness tester.

TABLE I

Brightness Tester	Reflectometer Average Per cent Reflection Rel. Magnesium Oxide (Blue Corning Filter)	Average Brightness Difference on Rotating Sample 90 per cent
77.08	77.7	5%
79.16	80.4	4%
83.64	83.5	4%
74.44	74.0	3%
77.65	76.3	3%

Since the possible errors introduced by Texture of the paper are in each case, and with each instrument, 3 per cent or greater, I consider the agreement very good. The Reflectometer is a visual instrument which was originally calibrated with sector discs and the above figures should serve as an independent check of the brightness tester scale. In the case of either of these instruments on paper or paper pulp, users should be warned to move the sample from place to place and rotate it in all directions to get true results.

Eventually the industry should look to the adoption of a brightness tester employing diffuse illumination which would nullify these texture errors and give more reliable results.

RICHARD S. HUNTER,
Henry A. Gardner Laboratory.

Budget Approved for Insulation Board

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934—The National Recovery Administration has announced its approval of a budget of $30,880 to defray the expenses of the Code Authority for the insulation board industry from April 2, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

Members of the industry are to contribute on a basis of four-tenths of one per cent of gross sales.

Russia's Pulpwood Exports

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934.—Exports of pulpwood from Soviet Russia are reported at 349,000 cubic fathoms for 1931, increasing to 352,000 cubic fathoms in 1932 and 357,476 cubic fathoms in 1933, according to a report published in "Vneshnyaya Torgovlya" 1934.

Not to Raise Rates on Wood Pulp

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23, 1934.—Paper mills in this section have won their fight to have the proposed new rates on imported wood pulp suspended until February of next year. Announcement of this decision was made this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission following requests from railroads for a higher tariff which was scheduled to become effective late this month. Among the concerns in the West which opposed the new schedules in cooperation with local concerns were the Soundview Pulp Company, Grays Harbor Pulp and Paper Company, Rainier Pulp and Paper Company, Olympic Forest Products Company, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Oregon Manufacturers Association and Manufacturers Association of the State of Washington. It was contended by those concerns that they would be faced with unfair competition under the proposed new rates.

The rates as sought by the railroads would have made shipping wood pulp from the local port costlier than from Baltimore, Boston, New York and other seaports to Oswego, Buffalo and other places in the Niagara district. The difference was about five cents per every hundred pounds, the amount more it would have cost to ship imported wood pulp from this city. It is understood that a hearing will be held before next February when the entire rate matter will be thoroughly discussed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was stated here that a regional committee composed of paper manufacturers from this section is planning to make a trip to Washington to fight any attempt to raise existing rates.

David H. Tulley in Charge of Paper Section

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1934.—The NRA announced today that Lieutenant David H. Tulley has been appointed a deputy administrator in charge of the Paper and Pulp Section, succeeding W. W. Pickard, who has

DAVID H. TULLEY

resigned to act as coordinator for a group of the paper and board industries and the paper distributing trade with offices in New York City.

Lieutenant Tulley is a lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and was detailed to the NRA by the Secretary of War. He has been associated with Mr. Pickard as assistant deputy administrator since the paper division was organized.

IMPORTS OF PAPER AND PAPER STOCK

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1934

CIGARETTE PAPER

Standard Products Corp, Paris, Havre, 88 cs.; P. J. Schweitzer, Paris, Havre, 10 cs.; H. H. Strauss, Paris, Havre, 85 cs.; American Tobacco Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Havre, 150 cs.; Champagne Paper Corp., Pr. Roosevelt, Havre, 701 cs.

WALL PAPER

S. K. Lonegren, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 3 cs..

WALL BOARD

Treetex Corp., Belos, Horneborg, 1905 bdls.

NEWS PRINT

Star C., Markland, Liverpool, N. S., 378 rolls; N. Y. Tribune, Inc., Markland, Liverpool, N. S., 1363 rolls; World Telegram, Markland, Liverpool, N. S., 638 rolls; Bridgeport Herald Corp., Markland, Liverpool, N. S., 44 rolls; Jay Madden Corp., Scanpenn, Wiborg, 300 rolls; Clinton Paper Co., Tonsbergfjord, Oslo, 88 rolls; International Paper Co., Blairspey, Dalhousie, 5964 rolls; Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., New York, Hamburg, 408 rolls; Perkins Goodwin & Co., New York, Hamburg, 408 rolls; Clinton Paper Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 63 rolls; Walker Goulard Plehn Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 1619 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

Jay Madden Corp., Scanpenn, Wiborg, 83 rolls; Japan Paper Co., American Merchant, London, 3 cs.; Japan Paper Co., Statendam, Rotterdam, 1 cs.; E. Dietzgen & Co., Statendam, Rotterdam, 3 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

L. A. Consmiller, Bremen, Bremen, 12 cs.; Gevaert Co. of America, Dakotian, Antwerp, 49 cs.; Chas. Happel, New York, Hamburg, 13 cs.; Chas. Happel, Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 2 cs.

METAL PAPER

———, New York, Hamburg, 4 cs.

PHOTO PAPER

J. J. Gavin, Olympic, Southampton, 5 cs.

TRANSFER PICTURES

Rohner Gehrig & Co., Bremen, Bremen, 11 cs.

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Scythia, Liverpool, 6 cs. (simplex); B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Scythia, Liverpool, 8 cs. (duplex).

DECALCOMANIAS

Sellers Transportation Co., Bremen, Bremen, 2 cs.

TISSUE PAPER

D. F. Young, Scythia, Liverpool, 3 cs.; F. C. Strype, Scythia, Liverpool, 3 cs.; B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Scythia, Liverpool, 1 cs.; Jay Madden Corp, New York, Hamburg, 3 bls.

NOTE PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., American Merchant, London, 1 cs.

WRITING PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Leviathan, Havre, 1 cs.

PAPER BAGS

J. B. Mast & Co., Black Gull, Antwerp, 8 cs.

STRAW BOARDS

American Paper Tube Products Co., Statendam, Rotterdam, 68 rolls.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

Standard Products Corp, Pr. Wilson, Yokohama, 5 cs.; U. S. Envelope Co., Pr. Wilson, Yokohama, 2 cs.; The Borregaard Co., Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 1167 rolls, 26 bls.; E. H. Sargent & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 10 cs.; Taub Hummell & Schnall, Bremen, Bremen, 2 cs.; Bloomingdale Bros., Pr. Harrison, Marseilles, 1 cs.; Keller Dorian Paper Co., Pr. Harrison, Marseilles, 6 cs.; E. Fougera & Co., Paris, Havre, 41 cs.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Transylvania, ———, 30 bls. rags; Royal Manfg. Co., Black Gull, Antwerp, 41 bls. cotton waste; G. W. Millar & Co., Black Gull, Antwerp, 198 bls. flax waste; Chase National Bank, Black Gull, Antwerp, 134 bls. cotton waste; E. C. Andres, Black Gull, Antwerp, 42 bls. cotton waste; E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Black Gull, ———, 263 bls. bagging; E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Black Gull, ———, 280 bls. flax waste; Amtorg Trading Corp., Fr. Engel, Leningrad, 2092 bls. rags; ———, American Merchant, London, 338 bls. waste paper; G. W. Millar & Co., Cold Harbor, Dublin, 59 bls. paper stock; S. Birkenstein & Son, Motomar, Barcelona, 209 bls. rags; J. Cohen & Son, Scythia, Liverpool, 24 bls. paper stock; Johns Manville Corp., Kifuku Maru, Hamburg, 72 bls. rags; T. D. Downing & Co., Cameronia, Glasgow, 117 bls. bagging; G. W. Millar & Co., Liberty, Dunkirk, 30 bls. threads.

HIDE GLUE

———, Statendam, Rotterdam, 200 bags.

OLD ROPE

Chase National Bank, American Merchant, London, 47 coils.

CASEIN

Swift & Co., American Legion, B. Ayres, 381 bags; T.

M. Duche & Sons, Paraguayo, B. Ayres, 834 bags; D. C. Andrews & Co., New York, Hamburg, 50 bags.

Wood Pulp

The Borregaard Co., Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 300 bls. chemical pulp; Perkins Goodwin & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 5 bls. kraft pulp; Price & Pierce, Ltd., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 425 bls. sulphite; Pagel Horton & Co., Inc., Belos, Gefle, 1250 bls. sulphite, 228 tons; Jagel Horton & Co., Inc., Belos, Gefle, 250 bls. sulphate, 50 tons; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Belos, ———, 1000 bls. chemical pulp, 200 tons; Lagerloef Trading Co., Scanpenn, Wiborg, 1530 bls. sulphite, 285 tons; Castle & Overton, Inc., Scanpenn, Wiborg, 1039 bls. wood pulp, 207 tons; J. Andersen & Co., Tonsbergfjord, Sarpsborg, 150 bls. sulphite; Chemical Bank Trust Co., Tonsbergfjord, Oslo, 300 bls. sulphite; Price & Pierce, Ltd., Cliffwood, Hernosand, 300 bls. sulphite; ———, Cliffwood, Hernosand, 600 bls. sulphite; ———, Cliffwood, Hernosand, 6000 bls. sulphate; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Cliffwood, ———, 1250 bls. sulphite; Guaranty Trust Co., Cliffwood, Sundsvall, 600 bls. sulphite; Guaranty Trust Co., Cliffwood, Sundsvall, 450 bls. sulphate; Johaneson Wales & Sparre, Inc., Cliffwood, Sundsvall, 625 bls. wood pulp; Johaneson Wales & Sparre, Inc., Cliffwood, Sundsvall, 600 bls. sulphate; Price & Pierce, Ltd., Cliffwood, Wallvik, 1500 bls. sulphite; Price & Pierce, Ltd., Cliffwood, Wallvik, 600 bls. sulphate; Price & Pierce, Cliffwood, Stugsund, 625 bls. wood pulp; Price & Pierce, Cliffwood, Stugsund, 625 bls. sulphate; Price & Pierce, Ltd., Cliffwood, Stugsund, 2750 bls. sulphite; Castle & Overton, Inc., New York, Hamburg, 700 bls. wood pulp, 140 tons; Bank of N. Y. Trust Co., New York, Hamburg, 935 bls. wood pulp, 187 tons; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Black Heron, ———, 560 bls. wood pulp; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Black Falcon, ———, 783 bls. wood pulp.

ALBANY IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

Bulkley Dunton & Co., Kelkheim, ———, 625 bls. wood pulp.

PORTLAND IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

Bulkley Dunton & Co., Karpfanger, ———, 1000 bls. wood pulp.

BOSTON IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

Andrews Paper Co., Scythia, Liverpool, 45 cs. parchments; G. F. Malcolm, Inc., Scythia, Liverpool, 9 cs. tissue paper; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Belos, ———, 1500 bls. wood pulp; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Karpfanger, ———, 3075 bls. wood pulp; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Breedyk, ———, 527 bls. wood pulp.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

Lagerloef Trading Co., Scanpenn, Helsingfors, 305 bls. sulphite, 50 tons; Lagerloef Trading Co., Scanpenn, Wiborg, 1270 bls. sulphite, 232 tons; Atterbury Bros., Inc., Scanpenn, Wiborg, 630 bls. sulphate, 105 tons; J. W. Hampton, Jr., Scanpenn, Wiborg, 129 rolls news print; Perkins Goodwin & Co., Scanpenn, Gdynia, 500 bls. wood pulp, 76 tons; Bank of Manhattan Co., Cliffwood, ———, 2700 bls. sulphite; Bank of Manhattan Co., Cliffwood, ———, 180 bls. sulphate; Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., Cliffwood, ———, 150 bls. sulphite; Price & Pierce, Ltd., Cliffwood, ———, 180 bls. sulphite; Price & Pierce, Ltd., Cliffwood, ———, 250 bls. wood pulp; Tradesmans Natl. Bank, Cliffwood, ———, 750 bls. sulphate; Stora Kopparberg Corp., Cliffwood, ———, 1284 bls. wood pulp; ——— Cliffwood, ———, 650 bls. wood pulp; ———, Cliffwood, ———, 125 bls. wood pulp; Scott Paper Co., Solhavn, Hantsport, 13266 bls. wood pulp; ———, Svaneholm, Norrkoping, 444 rolls news print; Lagerloef Trading Co., Svaneholm, Wiborg, 919 rolls wood pulp boards; Castle & Overton, Inc., Svaneholm, Wiborg, 465 bls. wood pulp; Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., Svaneholm, Helsingfors, 1500 bls. mechanical pulp; Castle & Overton, Inc., Augsburg, Hamburg, 2150 bls. wood pulp; Castle & Overton, Inc., West Eldara, Rotterdam, 150 bls. wood pulp; ———, Boston City, Fowey, 736 tons 15 cwt. china clay; E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Black Hawk, ———, 898 bls. paper stock; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Capulin, ———, 500 bls. wood pulp.

CAMDEN IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

Bulkley Dunton & Co., Cliffwood, ———, 600 bls. sulphate; Bank of Manhattan Co., Cliffwood, ———, 750 bls. sulphite; Guaranty Trust Co., Cliffwood, ———, 3354 bls. sulphite; ———, Cliffwood, ———, 1700 bls. sulphate.

WILMINGTON IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

Castle & Overton, Inc., Scanpenn, Wiborg, 2274 bls. wood pulp, 454 tons.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

M. Sone, Bockenheim, Kerlsburg, 3950 bls. wood pulp; Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., C. of Hamburg, ———, 150 bls. sulphite; Bulkley Dunton & Co., West Eldara, ———, 1090 bls. wood pulp, Bulkley Dunton & Co., Karpfanger, 3125 bls. wood pulp; Bulkley Dunton & Co., West Arrow, ———, 1800 bls. wood pulp; Bulkley Dunton & Co., Kersten Miles, ———, 3200 bls. wood pulp.

CHARLESTON IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

Chase National Bank, Montreal Maru, Kobe, 1600 bls. bagging; Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Montreal Maru, Kobe, 940 bls. bagging; E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Schoharie, ———, 105 bls. bagging.

HOUSTON IMPORTS

Week Ending July 21, 1934

Standard Products Corp., Montreal Maru, Kobe, 400 bls. bagging.

American Writing Petition Delayed

[From our regular correspondent]

Boston, Mass., July 24, 1934.—At a hearing before Federal Judge Hugh D. McLellan today in connection with the debtor's petition for reorganization filed by the American Writing Paper Company, the court decided that the debtor should continue in control until the first Monday in October, when he will make an examination of conditions. Counsel for the company asked for time to give a creditor's committee opportunity to ascertain the company's total indebtedness preparatory to submitting to the court a plan of reorganization.

Attorney A. Bentley Warren, counsel for the Holyoke Water Power Company, opposed the continuance of the present management, offering to submit the names of two paper manufacturers of Holyoke as trustees of the paper company.

There was some discussion in regard to the appointment of a master.

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ENGLISH FINISH SUPERCALENDERED MACHINE FINISHED BOOK and LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS

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KRAFT WRAPPING AND KRAFT ENVELOPE

Bleached Spruce Sulphite Pulp, Soda and Kraft Pulp

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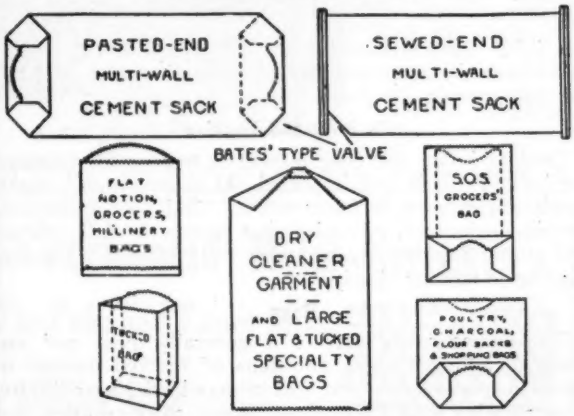
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POTDEVIN MACHINE CO.

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New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, July 25, 1934.

Due to seasonal causes the local paper market is practically marking time at present while preparing for an arduous autumn campaign. Demand for all standard grades, with the exception of summer specialties, is listless. Sales forces of the leading paper organizations, however, are still optimistic regarding the future.

Demand for news print paper continues fairly persistent. Production in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland is being maintained in sufficient volume to take care of current requirements. Stocks at the mills are not excessive. With production costs rising there is considerable talk of higher prices around.

The fine paper market is only moderately active. Prices are holding to schedule. Tissues are moving into consumption in fair volume. The coarse paper market is irregular. Some grades are in satisfactory request and others are rather neglected. Some improvement is noticed in the demand for paper board. Prices are steady.

Mechanical Pulp

Steadiness prevails in the chemical pulp market. The position of the industry is practically unchanged, despite the long dry summer. Manufacturing operations in North America and abroad are practically keyed to consumption and there are no undue accumulations. Prices are holding to previusly quoted levels.

Chemical Pulp

The chemical pulp market is quiet, as usual at this time of year. Supplies from the Scandinavian countries continue to arrive in good volume. Prices are holding to schedule. Bleached sulphite is still quoted at from $2.75 to $2.85, while all prime easy bleaching is selling at $2.25 per 100 pounds, on dock.

Old Rope and Bagging

Trading in the old rope market is restricted. Demand for both domestic and imported old manila rope is light. Small mixed rope is fairly active. Old rope quotations remain unchanged. The bagging market is dull. Scrap and gunny bagging are arousing little interest. Roofing bagging is moving slowly.

Rags

The domestic rag market is generally quiet and unchanged, although there are signs of revived interest in the various grades of new cotton rags in the near future. Some grades, especially No. 1 white shirt cuttings, are attracting export inquiry. Old white rags are dull. Roofing grades are rather spotty.

Waste Paper

Since the signing of the Supplementary Code for the Waste Paper Trade the paper stock market has displayed a stronger undertone. The movement to restrict collections of the lower grades continues. Quotations on strictly folded news and No. 1 mixed paper are firmer. The higher grades are steady. Book stock and old kraft papers are in better request.

Twine

Business in the twine market is only moderately active. Demand for the various grades is seasonally light. More lively trading, however, is confidently anticipated in the closing months of the year. Despite the usual keen comptition for desirable orders, prices are generally well maintained.

A. B. Massa Sails for Europe

Ambrose B. Massa, president of the A. B. Massa Paper Corporation, 358 Fifth avenue, New York, and his daughter, Miss Lucy B. Massa, left Saturday, July 21, on the *S. S. Rex* for a two months' visit to Europe. They expect to visit all the principal countries on the continent.

A. W. Leslie Addresses Paper Salesmen

There was an unusually large attendance of members and guests at the regular weekly luncheon and meeting of the Eastern Division of the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry, held in the Tavern Room of the Hotel Commodore, New York, on Monday last, including many leading paper merchants.

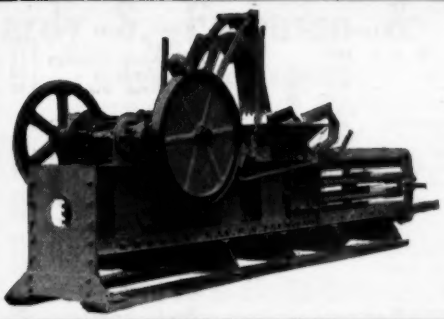
A. W. Leslie, vice-president in charge of the Fine Paper Division of the National Paper Trade Association of the United States, and chairman of the Paper Trade Code Authority, was the guest speaker. He discussed the various problems of the paper merchants and appealed to the mill salesmen to cooperate in making efficient the codes of the industry.

Mr. Leslie discussed the provisions for price reporting in the paper trade code and expressed the belief that these provisions would prove an ultimate benefit to all concerned. He referred to the successful cooperation of manufacturers and distributors of fine paper over many years and mentioned that the problems of the coarse paper industry were considerably greater but were gradually being solved.

Following Mr. Leslie's address there was a spirited discussion, in which O. F. Marquardt, of Marquardt & Co.; W. F. Raymond, of the P. H. Glatfelter Company, and others took part. The consensus of opinion of those present was that this get-together of mill salesmen and merchants had proved one of the most successful meetings ever held by the association.

Charge Dumping of Novel News

Complaint has been filed by the Import Committee of the American Paper Industry against the dumping of novel newsprint paper imported from Finland. The paper, even including duty, is being delivered at between $41 and $42 per ton, as compared with a domestic price of $45 per ton.



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Special Grades for Beater and Top Sizing

Manufactured by
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QUALITY SERVICE

TRIMBEY MACHINE WORKS
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
Manufacturers of
WEIGHT REGULATORS
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Of Stainless Steel—Copper—Bronze—Monel—Chemical Resisting Alloys
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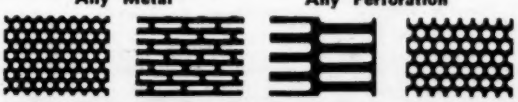

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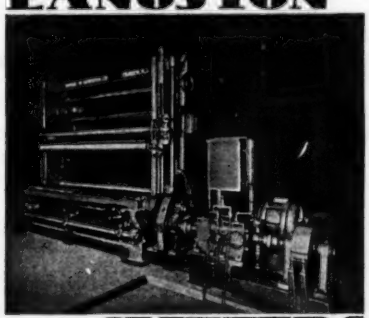

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The heavy-duty Langston Slitter can be had in any width, to wind any diameter. Use it as a winder or as a rewinder. Speed up to 3000 feet per minute. Makes rolls of uniform density, square-edged. Langston's Shear-Cut makes no dust—the paper is *clean-cut*, not ground apart. A catalog is yours for the asking.

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All types and shades of Oxides of Iron

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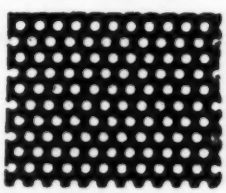
For Pulp and Paper Mills

STEEL, COPPER, BRASS, BRONZE, MONEL METAL and other Alloys punched for Centrifugal and Rotary Screens, Pulp Washers, Drainer Bottoms, Filter Plates, etc.



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CHARLES MUNDT & SONS
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Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, July 25, 1934.

BLANC FIXE.—Steadiness prevails in the blanc fixe market. Prices are holding to previously quoted levels. The pulp is quoted at from $42.50 to $45 per ton, in bulk; while the powder is selling at from 3½ to 3¾ cents per pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The position of the bleaching powder market is practically unchanged. Contract shipments are going forward in moderate volume. Prices remain steady. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $1.90 to $2.15 per 100 pounds, in drums, at works.

CASEIN.—The casein market is practically marking time. Domestic standard ground is still quoted at 12½ cents and finely ground at 13 cents per pound. Quotations on Argentine standard ground and finely ground have been withdrawn temporarily.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Demand for caustic soda is irregular. The contract movement is fairly satisfactory. Solid caustic soda is quoted at from $2.60 to $3.10; while the flake and the ground are selling at from $3 to $3.05 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY.—The china clay market is exhibiting a fairly strong undertone. Prices are holding to schedule. Imported china clay is quoted at from $13.50 to $21 per ton, ship side; while domestic paper-making clay is selling at from $5 to $12 per ton, at works.

CHLORINE.—Paper mill demand for chlorine is fairly persistent. The contract movement is well up to average for the season. Prices remain unchanged. Chlorine is quoted at from $2 to $2.25 per 100 pounds, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, in ton lots, or over, at works.

ROSIN.—The rosin market is slightly firmer. Grades of gum rosin used in the paper mills are now quoted at from $5.45 to $5.60 per 280 pounds, in barrels, at works; while wood rosin is selling at $4.25 per 280 pounds, in barrels, at southern shipping points.

SALT CAKE.—Business in the salt cake market is well sustained for the time of year. Prices are steady. Salt cake is quoted at from $12 to $14, and chrome salt cake at from $12 to $12.50 per ton, at works. Imported salt cake is selling at from $12 to $12.50 per ton, on dock.

SODA ASH.—The soda ash market is moderately active. Shipments against contract are moving in fairly good volume. Prices are holding to schedule. Quotations on soda ash, in car lots, at works, are as follows: in bulk, $1.10; in bags, $1.40; and in barrels, $1.50.

STARCH.—The starch market continues to fluctuate, affected by the increasing strength of basic commodities. Prices are higher. Special paper-making starch is now quoted at $3.12 per 100 pounds, in bags; and at $3.39 per 100 pounds in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—Trading in the sulphate of alumina market is brisk. Prices are holding to schedule. Commercial grades are quoted at from $1.35 to $1.50; while iron free is selling at from $1.90 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, in barrels, at works.

SULPHUR.—The sulphur market is steady. Sulphur is quoted at $18 per long ton on orders of 1,000 tons, or over, on yearly contracts; and at $20 per ton on any smaller quantity over that period. On spot and nearby carloads, the quotation is $21 per ton.

TALC.—Most of the business transacted in the talc market during the past week was along routine lines. Domestic talc is still quoted at from $16 to $18 per ton, in bulk, at eastern mines; while imported talc is selling at from $23 to $30 per ton, on dock.

Market Quotations

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers	6.50	@	—
Bonds	6.00	@	—
Index	6.00	@	—
Writings—			
Extra Superfine	6.50	@	—
Superfine	6.25	@	—
Tub sized	5.75	@	—
Engine sized	5.50	@	—
Book, Cased—			
S. & S. C.	5.35	@	5.75
S. & S. C. Litho.	5.60	@	6.00
M. F.	5.10	@	5.50
Coated and Enamel	5.90	@	6.55
Coated Litho	5.90	@	6.55
Tissues—Per Ream—			
White No. 1	.82½	@	.85
White No. 2	.67½	@	—
Anti-Tarnish M. G. only	1.00	@	—
Colored	.85	@	—
Kraft	.70	@	—
Manila	.67½	@	.70
Manila—			
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@	9.25
No. 2 Jute	7.75	@	8.50
No. 1 Wood	4.00	@	5.25
No. 2 Wood	3.50	@	4.00
Butchers	4.00	@	4.50
Fibre Papers—			
No. 1 Fibre	4.25	@	5.50
No. 2 Fibre	4.00	@	4.75
Common Bogus	1.50	@	2.00
Screenings	2.50	@	3.50
Glassine—			
Bleached	.11	@	—
Unbleached	.09	@	—

(The following Quotations are Delivered New York)

News, per ton—			
Roll, contract	40.00	@	—
Rolls, spot	40.00	@	—
Sheets	45.00	@	—
Kraft—			
No. 1 Domestic	4.75	@	5.00
No. 2 Domestic	3.87½	@	—
Southern	3.87½	@	—
Boards—per ton—			
News	45.00	@	50.00
Chip	42.50	@	47.50
Sgl. Mla. Lt. Chip	52.50	@	55.00
Jute Lined Chip	52.50	@	55.00
White Patent Coated	65.00	@	70.00
Binders Boards	68.00	@	72.00

Mechanical Pulp

(On Dock, Atlantic Ports)

No. 1 Imported—			
Moist	27.00	@	29.00
Dry	27.00	@	30.00

(F.o.b. Mill)

No. 1 Domestic and Canadian	24.00	@	29.00

Chemical Pulp

(On Dock, Atlantic, Gulf and West Coast Ports)

Bleached Sulphite (Domestic and Foreign)—			
Division 1	2.85	@	—*
Division 2	2.80	@	—*
Division 3	2.75	@	—*
Prime Qualities—			
Class 1. All Prime Easy Bleaching	2.25	@	—*
Other Than Easy Bleaching—			
Class 2. Higher Than Standard	2.20	@	—*
Class 3. Standard	2.15	@	—*
Class 4. Lower than Standard	2.10	@	—

(On Dock, Atlantic Ports)

Kraft No. 1	1.85	@	1.90
Kraft No. 2	1.60	@	1.70

(F.o.b. Pulp Mill)

Kraft Domestic	1.60	@	2.75
(Delivered)			
Soda Bleached	2.50	@	—

*Add 60 Cents per short ton, dock charges, for Albany; $2.00 for Lake Ports East and $3.00 for Lake Ports West of Mackinac Straits.

Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1.	6.50	@	7.00
Silesias No. 1	4.25	@	4.50
New Unbleached	6.75	@	7.25
New Soft Blacks	3.00	@	3.25
Blue Overall	4.00	@	4.25
Fancy	2.50	@	2.75
Washables	1.75	@	2.00
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	3.00	@	3.25
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	3.75	@	4.00
Men's Corduroy	1.50	@	1.75
New Mixed Blacks	2.50	@	2.75

Old Rags

White, No. 1—			
Repacked	3.00	@	3.50
Miscellaneous	2.75	@	3.25
White, No. 2—			
Repacked	1.75	@	2.25
Miscellaneous	1.50	@	1.75
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	1.50	@	1.75
Miscellaneous	1.25	@	1.50
Black Stockings	2.50	@	3.00
Roofing Rags—			
No. 1	1.10	@	1.25
No. 2	.80	@	.85
No. 3	.70	@	.75
No. 4	.65	@	.70
No. 5A	.60	@	.65

Foreign Rags

New Rags

New Dark Cuttings	1.60	@	1.70
New Mixed Cuttings	1.75	@	1.85
New Light Silesias	3.75	@	4.00
Light Flannelettes	3.75	@	4.00
Unbleached Cuttings	6.50	@	6.75
New White Cuttings	6.50	@	6.75
New Light Oxfords	3.25	@	3.50
New Light Prints	2.75	@	3.00

Old Rags

No. 1 White Linens	7.50	@	8.00
No. 2 White Linens	6.50	@	7.00
No. 3 White Linens	4.50	@	5.00
No. 4 White Linens	2.25	@	2.50
No. 1 White Cotton	4.25	@	4.75
No. 2 White Cotton	3.25	@	3.75
No. 3 White Cotton	2.50	@	2.75
No. 4 White Cotton	1.90	@	2.15
Extra Light Prints	2.00	@	2.25
Ord. Light Prints	1.75	@	1.85
Med. Light Prints	1.55	@	1.65
Dutch Blue Cottons	1.75	@	1.85
French Blue Linens	2.30	@	2.40
German Blue Linens	2.15	@	2.25
German Blue Cottons	1.70	@	1.80
Checks and Blues	1.30	@	1.40
Linsey Garments	1.40	@	1.60
Dark Cottons	1.00	@	1.10
Old Shopperies	.95	@	1.00
New Shopperies	.90	@	1.00
French Blues	1.70	@	1.80

Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	1.50	@	1.60
Domestic	1.40	@	1.50
Wool Tares, light	1.20	@	1.30
Wool Tares, heavy	1.20	@	1.30
Bright Bagging	1.15	@	1.25
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	2.35	@	2.45
Domestic	2.25	@	2.50
Small Mixed Rope	1.10	@	1.35
New Burlap Cut	2.00	@	2.25
Hessian Jute Threads—			
Foreign	2.60	@	2.75
Domestic	2.80	@	3.00

Old Waste Papers

(F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—			
White Envelope Cuttings	2.70	@	2.80
Ordinary Hard White No. 1	2.15	@	2.25
Hard White No. 2	1.95	@	2.05
Soft White No. 1	1.85	@	1.95
Flat Stock—			
Stitchless	.80	@	.90
Over issue Mag.	.80	@	.90
Solid Flat Book	.65	@	.75
Crumpled No. 1	.60	@	.65
Solid Book Ledger	1.50	@	1.65
Ledger Stock	1.00	@	1.10
New B. B. Chips	.30	@	.35
Manilas—			
New Env. Cut	1.70	@	1.80
New Cuttings	1.35	@	1.45
Print	Nominal		
Bogus Wrapper	.40	@	.50
Container	Nominal		
Old Kraft Machine—			
Compressed bales	1.10	@	1.20
News—			
No. 1 White News	1.00	@	1.10
Strictly Overissue	.65	@	.70
Strictly Folded	.35	@	.45
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.20	@	.25

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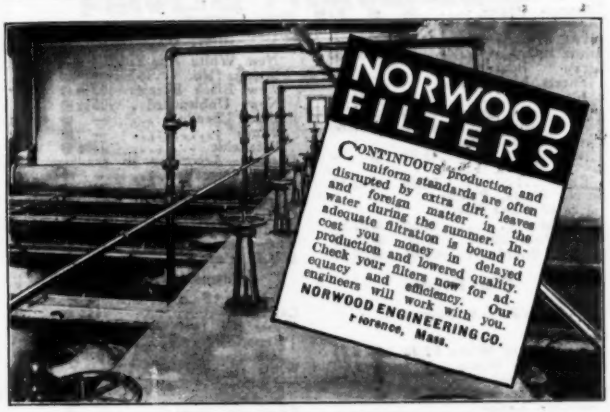
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Twines
(F. o. b. Mill)

Cotton—			
B. C. 18 basis	.30	@	.32
No. 1	.20	@	.22
No. 2	.19	@	.20
No. 3	.17	@	.18
A. Italian, 18 basis	.36	@	.37
Finished Jute—			
Dark, 18 basis	.18	@	.20
Light, 18 basis	.20	@	.22
Jute Wrapping, 3-6 Ply—			
No. 1	.15½	@	.16½
No. 2	.15	@	.16
Tube Rope—			
4-ply and larger	.09¼	@	.09¾
Fine Tube Rope—			
4-ply	.11¼	@	.11¾
3-ply	.14¼	@	.14¾
2-ply	.14¼	@	.14¾
Paper Makers Twine	.08¼	@	.13¾
Box Twine, 2-3 ply	.14¼	@	.14¾
White Hemp	.13¾	@	.16¾
Java Sisal—			
No. 1 Basis	.11½	@	—
No. 2 Basis	.10½	@	—
New Zealand Sisal	.11½	@	—
Sisal Lath Yarn—			
No. 1	.13½	@	.15½
No. 2	.11½	@	.13½
Manila Twine	.24½	@	.29½

CHICAGO

Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

Rag Bond	.12	@	.50
Water Marked Sulphite Bond	.06¾	@	.11
Sulphite Bond	.05½	@	.11
Superfine Writing	.10	@	.11
No. 1 M. F. Book	.06½	@	.07¼
No. 2 M. F. Book	.05¼	@	.06¾
No. 1 S.&S.C. Book	.06¼	@	.07¼
No. 2 S.&S.C. Book	.05¼	@	.06½
Coated Book	.07	@	.12
Coated Label	.07	@	.08½
No. 1 Manila	.04¼	@	.05¼
No. 1 Fibre	.04¾	@	.05¼
No. 2 Manila	.04¼	@	.04¾
Butcher's Manila	.03¼	@	.03¾
No. 1 Kraft	4.75	@	5.00
Southern Kraft	3.88	@	4.25
No. 2 Kraft	3.88	@	4.25
Wood Tag Boards	.04¼	@	.05¾
Sulphite Screenings	.03	@	.03¾
Manila Tissue	.05¾	@	.07
White Tissue	.07	@	.09

(Delivered Central Territory)

News, per ton—			
Rolls, contract	41.00	@	—
Sheets, open	46.00	@	51.00
Boards, per ton—			
Plain Chip	46.50	@	—
Solid News	50.00	@	—
Manila Lined Chip	55.00	@	—
Patent coated	65.00	@	—
Container Lined—			
85 Test, per 1000 sq. ft.			1.70
100 Test, per 1000 sq. ft.			1.85

Old Papers
(F. o. b. Chicago)

Shavings—			
No. 1 White Envelope cuttings	1.70	@	2.00
No. 1 Hard White	1.40	@	1.65
No. 1 Soft White	1.25	@	1.50
Ledger & Writings	.70	@	.80
Solid Books	.60	@	.70
Blanks	1.00	@	1.05
Kraft	.80	@	.90
New Kraft Cuts	1.20	@	1.30
Manila Env. Cuts	1.25	@	1.30
Ex. No. 1 Manila	.90	@	1.00
Print Manila	.50	@	.55
Overissue News	.60	@	.70
Old Newspapers—			
No. 1	.50	@	.55
Mixed Papers—			
No. 1	.30	@	.35
Roofing Stocks—			
No. 1	30.00	@	—
No. 2	28.00	@	—

PHILADELPHIA

Paper
(Delivered Philadelphia)

Bonds	.05-9/10	@	.38
Ledgers	.06 9/10	@	.40
Writings—			
Superfine	.10	@	.18
Extra Fine	.15	@	.20
Fine	.15	@	.26
Fine, No. 2	.10	@	.25
Fine No. 3	.05	@	.06
Book, M. F.	.05¼	@	.06¼
Book, S. S. & C.	.05	@	.07½
Book, Coated	.06½	@	.09
Coated Lithograph	.06¾	@	.08½
Offset	.07	@	.11
No. 1 Jute Manila	6.25	@	—
Manila Sul., No. 1	5.25	@	—
Manila No. 2	3.00	@	—
No. 1 Kraft	5.00	@	—
Southern Kraft	4.75	@	—
Common Bogus	.03	@	.04½
News Print Rolls	46.00	@	55.00
Straw Board	40.00	@	45.00
News Board	50.00	@	—
Chip Board	45.00	@	—
Wood Pulp Board	70.00	@	85.00
Binder Boards—			
No. 1, per ton	75.00	@	80.00
No. 2, per ton	70.00	@	75.00
Carload lots	65.00	@	70.00
Tarred Felts—			
Regular	52.25	@	54.25
Slaters (per roll)	.84	@	.94
Best Tarred, 1-ply (per roll)	1.95	@	2.10
Best Tarred, 2-ply (per roll)	1.50	@	1.60
Best Tarred, 3-ply	2.00	@	2.20

Domestic Rags (New)
(Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phila.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1	.03½	@	.04
New White, No. 2	.02½	@	.04
Light Silesias	.02½	@	.03
Silesias, No. 1	.03	@	.03½
Black Silesias, soft	.02½	@	.03
New Unbleached	.05	@	.05½
Washable, No. 1	.01½	@	.02
Blue Overall	.03½	@	.04
Cottons—According to grades—			
Washable, No. 2	.02½	@	.03
New Blue	.01½	@	.03
Fancy	.01½	@	.03
New Black Soft	.02	@	.04
New Light Seconds	.01½	@	.02
New Dark Seconds	1.50	@	1.75
Khaki Cuttings—			
No. 1 O.D.	.03	@	.04
No. 2 Mixed	.03	@	.04
Corduroy	.02	@	.03
New Canvas	.03½	@	.04½
New Black Mixed	.02½	@	.03½

Domestic Rags (Old)

White No. 1—			
Repacked	2.50	@	3.50
Miscellaneous	1.75	@	2.25
M. G.	3.00	@	3.75
Thirds and Blues—			
Miscellaneous	1.00	@	1.50
Repacked	1.50	@	2.00
Black Stockings (Export)	2.00	@	3.50
Roofing Stock—			
Foreign No. 1	.50	@	.75
Repacked	.70	@	.85

Bagging
(F. o. b. Phila.)

Gunny, No. 1—			
Foreign	1.25	@	1.50
Domestic	1.50	@	1.75
Manila Rope	2.00	@	2.25
Sisal Rope	1.25	@	1.50
Mixed Rope	1.00	@	1.10
Scrap Burlaps—			
No. 1	1.25	@	1.50
No. 2	.80	@	1.00
Wool Tares, heavy	2.75	@	—
Mixed Strings	1.15	@	1.25
No. 1 New Light Burlap	2.25	@	2.50
New Burlap Cuttings	2.00	@	2.25

Old Papers
(F. o. b. Phila.)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.25	@	2.30
No. 2 Hard White	1.90	@	2.00
No. 1 Soft White	1.80	@	1.85
No. 2 Soft White	1.25	@	1.50
No. 1 Mixed	—	@	.75
No. 2 Mixed	—	@	.50
Solid Ledger Stock	1.50	@	1.60
Writing Paper	1.10	@	1.20
No. 1 Books, heavy	—	@	.70
No. 2 Books, light	—	@	.50
No. 1 New Manila	—	@	1.40
No. 1 Old Manila	—	@	.70
Print Manila	—	@	.60
Container Manila	—	@	.50
Old Kraft	1.00	@	1.10
Common Paper	—	@	.20
No. 1 Mixed Paper	—	@	.25
Straw Board Chip	—	@	.30
Binders Board Chip	—	@	.30
Corrugated Board	—	@	.50
Overissue News	—	@	.50
Old Newspapers	—	@	.30

BOSTON

Paper
(F o. b. Mill)

Ledgers—			
Sulphite	.04	@	.12½
Rag Content	.12	@	.30
All Rag	.36	@	.52½
Bonds—			
Sulphite	.07¾	@	.11
Rag Content	.12	@	.30
All Rag	.36	@	.65
Writings	.06½	@	.20
Superfines	.11	@	.31
Book, Super	.06	@	.09
Book, M. F.	.05½	@	.08½
Book, Coated	.08½	@	.18
Coated Litho	.09	@	.12
Label	.09½	@	.15
Jute Manila No. 1	.11	@	.13
Manila, Sul. No. 1	.04¾	@	.06¾
Manila, Sul. No 2	.03¾	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	.04¾	@	.05
No. 2 Kraft	.03½	@	.04½

(F. o. b. Boston)

Southern Kraft	.03½	@	.04¼

(F. o. b. destination in carload lots, f. o. b. mill in less than carload lots.)

Common Bogus	.02	@	.02¾

(Delivered New England points)

News Print, rolls	44.50	@	—
Straw Board, rolls	.009	@	35.00
Straw Board in Sheets, basis 35s to 70s	—	@	40.00
Filled News Board	45.00	@	50.00
Chip Board	42.50	@	47.00
Chip Board (Creasing)	45.00	@	—
Single Manila Lined Chip	52.50	@	62.50
Single White, Patent Coated News Board—Bender	62.50	@	72.50
Wood Pulp Board	70.00	@	75.00
Binder Boards	62.00	@	75.00

Old Papers
(F. o. b. Boston)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	$2.20	@	2.35
No. 1 Soft White	1.75	@	2.00
No. 2 Mixed	.75	@	.80
Solid Ledger Books	1.75	@	—
Overissue Ledger Stock	1.15	@	1.30
Mixed Ledgers	.95	@	1.05
No. 1 Books, heavy	.85	@	.95
No. 1 Books, light	.65	@	.75
Crumpled Stitchless Book Stock	.50	@	.60
Manila Env. Cuttings	1.25	@	1.30
No. 1 Old Manila	.75	@	.80
White Blank News	.90	@	1.00
No. 1 Kraft	1.00	@	1.05
Manila	.70	@	.75
No. 1 Mixed Papers	.15	@	.20
Print Manila	.40	@	.45
Overissue News	.45	@	.50
Old Newspapers	.30	@	.35
Box Board Chips	.32½	@	.35
Corrugated Boxes	.35	@	.37½
Screening Wrappers	.50	@	.60

Bagging
(F. o. b. Boston)

Manila Rope—			
Foreign	2.00	@	2.12½
Domestic	2.25	@	2.37½
Transmission Rope	—	@	1.25
Mixed Strings	—	@	.30
Jute Rope	1.50	@	1.60
Jute Carpet Threads	.65	@	.70
Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	1.40	@	1.45
Domestic	1.12½	@	1.17½
Bleachery Burlap	3.00	@	3.25
Scrap Burlap	1.15	@	1.20
Scrap Sisal	.90	@	1.10
Scrap Sisal for shredding	1.00	@	1.25
Wool Tares, heavy	1.25	@	1.30
New Burlap Cuttings	1.25	@	1.50
Australian Wool Pouches	2.25	@	2.50
Heavy Baling Bagging	1.40	@	1.50
Paper Mill Bagging	.90	@	1.10
Bagging No. 2	.50	@	.55

Domestic Rags (New)
(F. o. b. Boston)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New Light Prints	.01¾	@	.02
New White No. 1	.06	@	.06½
New White No. 2	.04	@	.04½
Silesias No. 1	.04	@	—
New Black Silesias	.02½	@	.03
New Unbleached	.06½	@	.07
Blue Cheviot	—	@	4.65
Fancy	—	@	.02½
Washable	.02¼	@	—
Cottons—According to grades—			
Blue Overalls	—	@	.03¾
New Black, soft	.04	@	.04½
Khaki Cuttings	.03	@	.03¼
O. D. Khaki	.02¾	@	.03
Corduroy	.01¾	@	.02
New Canvas	—	@	.05
B.V.D. Cuttings	—	@	.06¾

Domestic Rags (Old)
(F. o. b. Boston)

Canvas	.04½	@	
White No. 1—			
Repacked	—	@	3.00
Miscellaneous	2.50	@	2.75
White No. 2—			
Repacked	2.00	@	2.75
Miscellaneous	2.00	@	2.25
Twos and Blues	1.25	@	1.50
Thirds and Blues			
Repacked	2.00	@	2.75
Miscellaneous	2.00	@	2.25
Black Stockings	2.25	@	2.50
Roofing Stock			
No. 1	.80	@	.85
No. 2	.65	@	.70
No. 3	.55	@	.60

Foreign Rags
(F. o. b. Boston)

Dark Cottons	.85	@	.95
New White Shirt Cuttings	5.50	@	6.00
Dutch Blues	2.00	@	2.50
New Checks & Blues	2.50	@	3.00
Old Fustians	1.55	@	1.60
Old Linsey Garments	1.25	@	1.35

TORONTO

Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

Bond—			
No. 1 Sulphite	.10¼	@	—
No. 2 Sulphite	.08½	@	—
No. 1 Colored	.10¼	@	—
No. 2 Colored	.09	@	.10
Ledgers (sulphite)			
Ledgers, No. 1	.34½	@	—
Ledgers, No. 2	.25½	@	—
Writing	.09	@	.09½
Book—			
No. 1 M. F. (Carloads)	6.20	@	—
No. 3 M. F. (Carloads)	5.70	@	—
No. 4 M. F. (carloads)	4.75	@	—
No. 1 S. C. (carloads)	6.65	@	—
No. 3 S. C. (carloads)	6.20	@	—
No. 4 S. C. (carloads)	5.20	@	—
No. 1 Coated and Litho	12.00	@	—
No. 2 Coated and Litho	10.50	@	—
No. 3 Coated and Litho	9.50	@	—
Coated tinted	14.00	@	—
Wrapping—			
Rag Brown	4.25	@	—
White Wrap	2.32½	@	—
"B" Manila	4.75	@	—
No. 1 Manila	5.25	@	—
Fiber	5.25	@	—
Kraft, M. F.	5.75	@	—
Kraft No. 2	5.25	@	—

(F.O.B. Cars Toronto)

News, per ton—			
Rolls (contract)	45.50	@	—
Sheets	50.50	@	—

Pulp
(F. o. b. Mill)

Ground Wood	18.00	@	20.00
Sulphite easy bleaching	40.00	@	—
Sulphite, news grade	38.00	@	—
Sulphite, bleached	50.00	@	55.00
Sulphate	50.00	@	—

Old Waste Paper
(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)

Shavings—			
White Env. Cut	2.00	@	2.30
Soft White	1.60	@	1.90
White Blk. News	1.25	@	1.40
Book and Ledger—			
Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old)	.90	@	1.00
Light and Crumpled Book Stock	.80	@	.90
Ledgers and Writings	1.00	@	1.05
Manilas—			
New Manila Cut	1.25	@	1.50
Printed Manilas	.70	@	.60
Kraft	1.25	@	1.50
News and Scrap—			
Strictly Overissue	.80	@	—
Strictly Folded	.60	@	—
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.50	@	—

Domestic Rags
(Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto)

No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	.06	@	.06½
Fancy Shirt Cuttings	.02¼	@	.02½

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Want and For Sale Advertisements, 52-53

Announcing the Winners of Recent Shartle Contest for Refiner Name

Cyclone Pete—Max Zimmerman, United Paperboard Co.

The Sharker—H. M. Fisher, Beloit Boxboard Co.

Goliath—J. W. Harbrecht, Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.

Shartle—F. S. James, Pond's Extract Co.

Shartle Hidrator—E. C. Gildenzopp, Schmidt & Ault

Congratulations gentlemen for sending in the five names judged to be the best, although the name for final adoption has as yet not put in an appearance and it has been decided to use "Barnacle Bill" until one is found.

To those who participated in the contest but who do not find themselves listed among the winners, many thanks for the interest shown — and may the luck be better next time.

And, by the way, may we suggest that you inspect one of these Bond batch refiners in operation — also its "sin twister" Tugboat Annie, the one and only real honest-to-gosh pulper—

THE SHARTLE BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY
Middletown, Ohio
Division of
The Black-Clawson Co.,
Hamilton, Ohio

SHARTLE